THE EXAMINER;

ablished Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, PAUL SEYMOUR.

How shall we raise Money?

PUPLISHER.

Our government is in want of money. The time of need is already arrived; the question what provision is to be made for it is one of the most urgent of the day, yet it is not discussed either in the journals or elsecruited, the cost of the munitions of war. and of provisions transported for their use to Mexico, the increased expenses of our naval armaments, and those of our civil government, which a state of war has called into extraordinary activity, are demands upon the treasury which are not to be set aside or neglected while we are quarrelling about the occasion of the war, or the policy which the government ought to pursue in regard to

Here is the public faith pledged, and it must be redeemed; here are debts legitimately contracted, the amount of which grows while we are looking at them, and they must be paid. The nation will have no excuse for the plea of an empty treasury. and tardy payments, while its commerce is prosperous beyond all experience, its manufactories in full activity and bringing in princely profits, its granaries stored with an abandant harvest for which the markets are waiting, and the country, in every respect, richer in resources and in the objects which form the wealth of a community, than it ever was before.

This last consideration, the prosperity of the country, suggests the duty of those who are to decide upon the ways and means of supplying the government with money. No just administration of the government will postpone to the future a burden which can be orne now. The future must have its own exigencies and wants, far more urgent than the present ones, and it is wise as well as

These maxims have been adopted by the of the North. democrats of New York in their State polwe shown ourselves of the discretion of our whole amount assessed is \$14,000,000. legislature, in this respect, that we have tied Of this about \$12,750,000 was actually employed. up their hands by the new constitution from paid into the treasury of the United States, mortgaging resources which properly belong no means peculiar to the democrats of this State, it has long been insisted upon by the

Jefferson to the present day. We may fairly expect, therefore, that whoever rises in Congress to propose any census of 1830, the North had 7,008,451 addition to the public debt, any use of the free persons, and the South but 3,823,289. public credit to obtain money for the public The free States received \$21,410,777 12 wants, will accompany it with a plan for and the slave States \$16,058,082 85. accompanying a proposition to make a debt received \$4 20 in that division. with the proposal of a tax to pay it, is what we have a right to expect from a democrat- dred and twenty-six electoral votes, of

A direct tax without doubt, the fairest ed by that arrangement \$3,186,127 50 on kind of taxation—the most equal mode of account of the representation of her slaves. raising money, since its principal burden From that if we deduct the \$1,256,553 falls upon those who are most able to bear paid by her as direct taxes on her slaves, it-and the most honest mode, since it in there is left \$1,929,574 50, as the bonus forms the people to what extent they are which the South has received from the taxed. There never was a better opportu- treasury of the Nation on account of the nity of resorting to a method of obtaining money for the use of government, which so many wise men have commended, as the most equitable and just. The country was 1842 from the sale of public land on acnever in a better situation to bear a direct or unpopular. If we increase the duties on South. imported goods, if we put an additional tax on the manufactures of Europe, we shall be try, from Science, from Letters and the Elesure to lessen the revenue derived from the customs. We have obtained a larger in- for Politics. As political matters have go back to the high duties we go back to century, the remark seems justified by the small receipts. The proposal to lay a duty facts. Elections are not accidents. Of on the principal articles now imported the eight Presidents elected in the nine-without a tax, namely, on tea and coffee, is teenth century, six were born in the South so little acceptable, though it be the most children of the slave States. No Northern reasonable of all indirect taxes, that we man has ever twice been elected to the fear it will not be laid; it failed of success highest office of the Nation. A similar rewith the last Congress, and it has a much worse chance with the present. The only ant officers by the President himself. alternative, it appears to us, is direct taxa- From 1789, to 1845, one hundred and tion, and the occasion seems offered express seventy appointments were made of minis-

ly for its introduction. If direct taxation was once introduced under such favorable auspices, ti might gain a permanent footing in the country, and become at length the established mode of raising money to carry on the government. At all events it would remain, for awhile, judges of the Supreme Court from the side by side with indirect taxation, where North; eighteen from the South. The the people could compare the respective office of Attorney General has been four merits of the two modes, and choose that times filled by Northern men, fourteen which should appear to be best for the com- times by men from the slave States. Out munity, best suited to our institutions, and of thirty Congresses, eleven only have had he was "not to be outdone."—Courrier most worthy to be adopted by a people a Speaker from the North. These are sigwhich administers its own affairs by stew- nificant facts, and plainly show the apti ards whom it elects and instructs, and which tude of Southern men to manage the poshould therefore know when it parts with litical affairs of America. There are Pi

For the immediate necessities of the gov. ed in a Storm." ernment, while preparations were making puts them among the institutions of the port will not supersede further scientific en- Luther's Table-talk. country, like the national debt of Great quiry into the nature of the disease and the Britain, which is likely to endure longer mode of its propagation; but for immedithan its church establishment.

tary investment .- N. V. Eve. Post.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1848.

Hear and Consider. or the Gallicians in comparison with the It is but right that Northern men should be Sclavonians, enjoy a marked immunity. heard in expressing their views of the politi- For thorough prevention the metropolis cal effect of slavery, and it is fair that we of would need a thorough reconstruction of its the South should consider them. It is easy drainage; but without waiting for any plans enough for any of us to say, "show" or "nonso tedious, the commissioners suggest immesense" to this or that argument; but when sensidiate steps to improve existing arrangements, ble men speak and speak strongly, too, in one secto cleanse out sewers, and augment the tion the sensible men of another section should draught of water. They do not recomnote well what they say. The following conmend any renewed use of cholera hospitals, densed view of the political effect of slavery but suggest the much more effective meas upon the North, by a Northern man of great ure of providing effectual medical attendpower, should be read, therefore, by all of us: ance at the houses of patients. The very "By the Constitution of the United destitute can be taken to the fever-wards of States, in the apportionment of representa- the union work-houses. The non-contatives to Congress, five slaves count the same gion which is established on very strong evas three freemen. This is a provision idence, is most important for its moral conwhere. The pay of the troops we have re- unknown in former national codes, resting sequences; on the former visitation of the on a principle un-democratic, detrimental to cholera, the abandonment of the sick was liberty, and hitherto unheard of; the princi- common, fear of infection being the mople of allowing parts of a nation political tive. The admitted absence of contagion power in proportion to the number of men which they hold in bondage. It would have astonished the Heathen Democracy of doubt it will be provided, to give the medi-Athens long centuries ago. By this ar- cal officers authority to enforce the needful rangement from 1789 to 1792, the South sanatory regulations on all places that come gained seven representatives in the first within their observation. It is to be ob-Congress; from 1795 to 1813-fourteen; served that the regulations and improvements, from 1813 to 1823-nineteen; from 1823 here indicated, will not be useless, even to 1833-twenty-two; from 1833 to 1843to 1833—twenty-two; from 1833 to 1843— should the cholera disappoint the general twenty-five. By the last apportionment fear and spare this land; the same plans bill, one representative is allowed for will be of the greatest and most direct utili-70,680 free men, or a proportionate num. ty in counteracting fever and other general

ber of slaves. By this arrangement, in a

gains twenty representatives on account of

her slaves-more than one twelfth part of

At present the North has 138 representa-

4.848,105 free men; they have one repre-

North will have 166 electoral votes; the

one for each 41.436. Part of this differ.

though part in a depreciated currency. Of

computation be correct, only \$1,256,553.

distributed among the several States in pro-

portion to their electoral votes. By the

"At that time the South had one hun-

represented in Congress. To this we must

sentative for each 55,725 free persons.

House of only 225 members, the South tator.

Gutta Percha and its Uses.

ailments induced by bad atmosphere .- Spee-

Among the novelties of the present age is the gutta percha. It is no less curious in tives for 9,728,922 souls; or 9,727,893 free its physical qualities than valuable, because of the uses to which it can be readily apmen; one representative for each 70,492 free men. The South has 87 representa. plied. It possesses all the tenacity of caoutchouc with great firmness and resiliency .tives. There are within the slave States Something was wanted that would combine all the valuable properties of the best tanned "In the next Presidental election the leather, and yet fiexible as the Indian gum. and the gutta percha appears to supply that South 117. The North has an electoral desideratum. The gutta percha is not a vote for each 52, 576 free men; the South substitute for leather, but a far better material, equally flexible, and far more durable ence is due to the fact that in the South In this way catarrh from wet feet is more there are several small States. But twenty effectually prevented than by an Indianelectoral votes are given by the South, on rubber slipper. A sole of any thickness account of her property in slaves. But if may be made to adhere so closely to the generation as little impaired and exhausted slaves are merely property, there is no reas. leathern sole as to defy any agent but fire for on why Southern Negroes should be repredits removal; and being perfectly and absolutely impervious to water, no better protecsented in Congress more than the Spindles tion can be needed. In fact, there is no "But the South pays direct taxes for her purpose which either leather in any form, or icy. We regard it here as a political wrong, slaves in the same proportion. A direct caoutchouc, is applicable, that is not far bet. to lay upon the next generation the obliga- tax has been resorted to only four times ter consulted by the preference of the gutta tion of paying whatever debts we may take since 1789 by the General Government, percha, with this additional advantage, that a fancy to contract, and so distrustful have viz: in 1798, 1813, 1814, and 1816. The many things can be made from it far better answering the intention than if either were

Piping may be made of gutta percha .-Its use for many surgical purposes, is most to posterity. The doctrine, however, is by that, the South paid for her slaves, if the beautiful. Gutta percha may be rolled out thinner than gold-beater's skin to any size. The various articles of dress, capes, leggings, "In 1837 the surplus revenue of the teachers of democracy in this country from Union, amounting to \$37,468,359 97, was umbrellas, and other defences against rain, hat-cases, drinking cups, backs for hair ard clothes-brushes, buckets for fire-engines, are immediate or early re-payment. The hon Each free man of the North received but to the copy of a coin, can be constructed as son, and Augusta for Taylor. est, straightforward, democratic policy of \$3 05, while each free man of the South truthfully of the gutta percha as though the difference, that the plaster will break, and that nothing but a heavy hammer, or a redic member. But what sort of tax would be which twenty five were on account of her hot fire, can deface the other; air, acids, and action upon it. Cricket-balls, whips, picture frames, fancy boxes, ink-stands, and floor-cloths, are some of its forms. The quantity imported into this country is as yet hardly sufficient to meet the demand for its manufacture. Already the public are becoming familiar with it-at least in London -as forming the additional sole for shoes representation of slaves-Southern property that are partly in wear; but besides this, immense quantities of shoes are now manufacadd \$57,556, which the South received in tured, of which the sole is entirely and directly constructed of the gutta percha, glued count of her slaves, the sum is \$1,987,tax; the money is wanted, and the resour- 130 50. Mr. Pinckney was right when or stuck on to the welt and insole by a peces of indirect taxation are either exhausted he said the terms were not bad for the culiar solution made for the purpose, and that defies any separation.

"Slavery diverts the freemen from Indus-When the allied army were in possession gant Arts. It has been said to qualify him of Paris it was no unusual thing for the Emcome by diminishing these duties, and if we been managed in the United States in this perors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia to walk out incog. In one of these rambles they were accosted by a countryman, of rather superior address, who ask ed them to point out the way to the Tuileries, to which the reply was, that they were going that way and should be glad of his company. The familiar tone of conversation of the Emperor Alexander soon brought out the stranger to converse, who after some time, asked to whom he had the pleasure of talking, and the answer was, "I am the Emperor of Russia." This seeming to stagters and charges to foreign powers; of these, ger his belief, he asked another, "And, pray, seventy-eight were filled from the North, who are you, sir?" I am the Emperor of Austria!" Another, "And you, sir?" "I ninety-two from the Dough. Of the seventy am the King of Prussia!" This seeming the rope before 1846, forty-three were from the climax of absurdity, he burst out into a loud slave States. There have been fifteen laugh and was going away, when the Emperor of Russia begged he would tell them who he was. "Oh," said he, "I am the Emperor of China!" and then walked quick. ly away, evidently under the impression that del' Europe.

"I discourse as plainly as possible; for l tude of Southern men to manage the political affairs of America. There are Pilots for fair weather; Pilots also only trusted in a Storm."

Slaves and mules as property! If Congress of America. There are Pilots for fair weather; Pilots also only trusted in a Storm."

Slaves and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of States and mules as property! If Congress of America of America of States and Mules as property! If Congress of America of to collect the tax laid, an authority might be granted to issue treasury notes. The expedient of a loan we hope will not be remove it in any territory. The institution stands, one ruin will involve us sorted to. A loan is a device to obtain a especially to the measures for the prevention long credit. When a government founds of Asiatic cholera, a subject which was rea debt, it most generally makes it a debt to be paid by posterity; it stacks up its pecuniary obligations into a structure built to last, and sarily have a larger scope. The official resound cold and uninteresting to such ears"—

State: That paid to describe the first and quisitions upon grace, and upon the articles of the State. But reverse this, as Gov. Johnson does by his argument, and Congress has entire power over the institution.

Superstition and its Fruits. A treasury note is the expedient of the to establish the following data as the basis was committed a few days ago at Amstercleansing. Cleanly people, as the Dutch, the rest of her life. - Galignani.

New Idea of a Great Man.

the Highlands, remarkable for the amount of his stock and sales, whilst boasting one night over his cups, of his doings at Falkirk, and the wast number of his flocks, was interrupt. great a man as the Duke of Wellington."
"The Duke of Wellington!" replied the what is the cause of it. inctured with pity. "It was easy for the war, yet the cause of it was apparent to all. ted, the national energies, wealth, and res

PROFESSIONAL COURTEREY,-" Which are the hyneas and which are the monkeys?"

Political Movements.

Wilson county, Tennessee, on the Whig side s for Henry Clay. Gov. Jones addressed the

"His ear had recently caught the tones of old and familiar voice, as they were wafted in breezes of patriotism from the plains of Kentucky-he was aroused from his lethargy! What Whig ever heard that voice unmoved It was the voice of his old Captain under whom he had served the Young Hickory Wars-that never alarmed when there was safety, nor peace when danger was approaching. He glorified in rallying under such a veteran commanderwhere was one of the old Whig Guards who did not? No where is such an one to be found. triotic voice at the head of the column, and catch but a glance of the sparkling eye of our Captain, and every bosom swells with ecstatic sm. Yes, fellow-citizens, he continued, whenever I see that same Old Whig Banner unfurled by Henry Clay!—displaying the same long cherished principles—to it I must and will rally; though I stood solitary and alone, under that banner I intend to battle, and, if I fall, may

The Whigs of Congress held a meeting or caucus, Senator Berrien in the Chair, (and Senators Corwin, Webster, Mangum, &c., &c., being present) and determined to hold a National Convention. Time, place, &c., were to

The Whig counties of Virginia are nominaa few of its various applications. In the ting delegates to the State Whig Convention, ornamental arts, its use in book-binding is and declaring their preference for the Presidenbecoming common. Mouldings of all postcy. Many of them are for Clay; Culpepper, sible intricacy, from ceiling mouldings down | Wythe, Goochland, Franklin, Roanoke, Jeffer-

Gov. Johnson, of La., has sent a long message copy were made in Plaster Paris, with this to the Legislature. He is for the war; says it will remodel the institutions of Mexico upon the great principles of human progress. The reason he assigns for the war is-the incapacity slave-representation. She, therefore, receiv. the ordinary chemical agencies, having no of Mexico to assert the dignity of human nature, and that, therefore, her renovation is fated of violence. Hear him:

ests of the country to be slave-breeding and slave holding. The extension and perpetuation of slavery was the cause of the war.

The highly favored auspices under which the elements of civil and religious liberty were introduced into North America, have been stimulated into restless and resistless acting, overshadowing forms of civilization, whose march is constantly onward, and whose capability of is constantly onward, and whose capability of its constantly onward, and whose capability of its constantly onward, and whose capability of its constantly onward to be limited to the confines of the Country to be slave-breeding and should give him a dagger, and should say, Mind, I throw the responsibility upon you. It is a principle of law and good sense too, that in murder there are no accessaries before the fact. They are all principals, those that strike the blow, those that aid and abet, and those that side and abet, and those that furnish the means, before the deed, all are principals.

"I will only add, that if Texas should not its constantly only add, that if Texas should not it aborigines of the country reeled and melted away; and before it every inferior phase of civiization, which it encounters, must be trodden rance, and demoralization, and hope to remain an obstruction to the principles of the age, which in every direction are widening the dominion of religious and political freedom?

Slavery, or its introduction into the Mexican uestion, he considers irrelevant. He denies the right of Congress to meddle with it, under any circumstances. He says the South will act with eration had entirely passed from the stage, we union, with firmness, without a timid calculation of consequences. Yet he is for the exten-sion of slavery! How? Congress cannot instiwithout the sanction of positive law. Who is die out of their midst. That is the to make it? Secretary Walker has answered this question-there is no power to force slavery over again." there. The Governor says:

"It is again pretended, however, that Congress has power to annex as a condition to the admission of territory into the Union, clauses prohibitory of slavery. Such a condition I hold to be utterly repugnant to the letter and spirit of the federal constitution, and transgressive of the rights of the people, who cannot be denied the privilege of organizing their institutions as to them may seem best calculated to promote their happiness and prosperity. The question of slavery, in any shape, is one over which Congress is not invested with the slightest au-thority, under any circumstances. If Congress can impose the restriction in advance of the acquisition of territory, it may equally, by the reckless exercise of the arbitrary power of numbers, refuse to admit that territory into the Union as a State with slaves and mules as property, even though soil, climate, production and the habits and interests of the population unite in demanding both."

There has been a great Taylor demonstrati

the vast number of his flocks, was interrup-ted by one of his companions with the re-ted by one of his companions with the remark : "Why, you are making yourself as est vision cannot discern in the distant future

Duke of Wellington to put down his men at Waterloo, some men here and some there, up and down the fields; but let him try to up and down the fields; but let and not up and down the fields; but let and not up and down the fields; but let and not up and down the fields; but let and not up and down the fields; but let and not up and down the fields; but let and not up and down the fields; but let and not up and down the fields; but let and not up and down the fields; but let and not up and down the fields; but let and not up and down the fields; but let and not up and down the fie put down ten thousand sheep, forbye black What is it? It is what the popular sentiment those who believe it is not quite time to arouse cattle, at Falkirk Tryst, and it's my opinion he'll make a very confused business of it."

Stirling Journal.

What is it! It is what the popular sentiment makes it. Government is exactly as good as the people, and no better—as bad, no worse. It is the future darker than the present which now envelopes us; and if the measures the consent, will, purpose, of the people that

> and when the defenceiess women and children of those cities despairing of help from any earthly arm, thronged the temples of the Mest High, have they sent their Christian bomb shells into those temples, painting their walls with the blood of women and children? Who has done it?—Why, my friends you have done it. When it?—Why, my friends you have done it. When the course when the negular sentiment. the time comes when the popular sentiment no notes but shouts of hosannas. I do not so the discussion of the question of slavery theole-shall be so renovated that your taste will not understand our duty. I have not so read his-

> Inculcate right opinions and right action This is the remedy .- Passing resolutions will purest patriots of English history found the path in advance of their religious teachers, and where not answer. What do they amount to? When you send them to South Carolina, what effect sacred and dear in the memory and hearts of pa- What say our christain friends? Is this state do they produce? Just as much as if you had triots as long as the love of liberty finds a restsent them last year's almanac!

when we learn that slavery at the present mo- that stood by his side, be held in esteem. way. Fortunately no lives were lost or limbs the tempest is about us; the moral indignation of ments are uttered. broken, though hats, cloaks, watches, &c., disappeared wonderfully in the crowd.

A committee appointed prepared a set of resolutions; J. W. Taylor (Democrat) offered a substitute. Amid the applause, the floor gave way, stitute. Amid the applause, the floor gave way, for these men to descend to the bottomless pit, for the series of the united statement and more money is the cry. I have been amused at seeing money is the cry. I have been amused at seeing money is the cry. I have been amused at seeing money is the cry. I have been amused at seeing money is the cry. I have been amused at seeing money is the cry. I have been amused at seeing money is the cry. I have been amused at seeing money is the cry. I have been amused at seeing money is the cry. I have been amused at seeing money is the cry. I have been amused at seeing money is the cry. I have been amused at seeing money is the broken, though hats, cloaks, watches, &c., dis- earth, and the judgments of God come in thick This is still going on. More men and more

> be time to wake up and arouse. upon this subject, and been sustained by his me." constituency? Has there been a time when the church itself would have sustained such a man? for I have stated it again and again. I believe

the correspondence of the Government from the administration, and avoid the responsibility to be brought about by seed sown by the hand 1843 to 1844, he would suppose the great inter- of carrying on a wrong and unjust war. To

a continent. Before its bewildering light the maintain that institution ten years, and probably not half that time."

There was the proposition. If we only let Texas alone ; if we attend to our own business, down, or raised up to its own level; and can slavery would die out, and liberty would suc-Mexico stand still in her imbecility, and igno- ceed in five years. That was the attitude in which we were placed. There was the American nation, a humble republic, bringing into exnouncement, of it, but appealing to the God of Heaven to attest the fidelity with which they made the announcement, and the integrity with which they would sustain it; and ere that gentute it in a new territory-nor can it exist there men, and the withering surse of slavery should in which our government placed us, and they have said this, in no equivocal terms, over and

The Secretary of State also declared that the establishment of a Government prohibiting the existence of slavery there, would be one of the greatest calamities which could befull the country. Some of you may say that this does not belong to Massachusetts. "It may be very good talk for your New Hampshire Locofocos, but of the United States and the Executive have declared that that was the policy they followed, that was the reason they laid down as influenc-ing their conduct. And the whole country followed, the whole resources of the country have been pledged; the arms, the men, the forces of the nation are being employed to-day to carry out these very principles and measures. Your Massachusetts regiment have gone there to carry out these doctrines and to prevent the calamity of a free nation. Our Government pledged themselves that they would not allow it to succeed without the most strenuous efforts to prevent it; and what efforts more strenuous than sending men to fight the battles of slave-

our lot; and a common destiny is our inheri-

That these transactions might not be wanting in atrocity, it was all in the name of freedom.— It was to extend the area of freedom, to extend our free institutions; because we were a free and in New Orleans.

Senator Hale made an address last week to the people of Boston at the close of the Liberty Convention. He said:

It has always struck my mind that when a physical and moral evil is to be encountered, our first inquiry should be into the character and cause of the streets and lanes and here.

Go into any of the streets and lanes and here.

All things are great or small by comparison. The following anecdote, besides having the merit of being true, affords a new standard of greatness: A sheep-farmer in the Highlands, remarkable for the amount of what is the matter with them. They continue what you can spare, and then take the rest, and

interest in the matter? Are the free States con-

Do the citizens of Massachusetts owe noth the memory of your fathers, nor to the plighted The Duke of Wellington! replied the what is the cause of it.

One assigned this reason, another that, for the lift they can see their national character prostra-

> sustain this, then, and not till then, will these tory; because I read that in the days when the cessarily a sin intelligent laymen who have been country from which our ancestors emanated, looking at that question in the lights of philo-waged a war upon our fathers, the brightest and of duty leading them to the denunciation of a human freedom is the theme, humanity source war hostile to liberty, and those names will live, above Christianity. "Allow me now to take up the question freedom and of justice, against the hand of pow- Is it possible that they make "humanity soar which I proposed to treat upon,—What produced this War? The answer must be anticipated up as traitors to their country, or enemies ted by every body. It was Slavery. "Another ab-olition lecture" says some one. Perhaps so, but

ment is taxing the people beyond all former pre-cedent, when we know that we are spending has ever been established. If an administration I am at a loss to know how a different rule yet. And now the whole horizon is overcast, and quiet in their resting places while such senti-should ever force families asunder!

and the meeting adjourned to the next evening, and see if they can find any guage to measure six weeks. And I could not help admiring the rights amounts to a good round sum: that depth to which we must sink before it will answer. "Sir, have we not voted every man and every dollar that the President wanted "You hear a great deal said at the North about their dough-faced representatives. You erything he had asked, and has been at work have got them, true enough, but what is the reatwo years to "conquer a peace," and has not son of it? It is because they have got more conquered it yet, and now he calls for more dough-faced constituents behind them. When men. Were it not too serious for a joke, I might the people are right upon this subject-when illustrate it by an incident. I knew a fond fathreformation begins in the right place, then, my friends, you will have a right spirit in the representatives you send. Let me ask you, has there ever been a time in the history of New "Sir, the only fault was that you didn't give me England, when a Representative could have money enough. I had enough just to ruin me; gone and stood up faithfully, declared the truth a little more would have made a gentleman of

Then, in heaven's name, don't complain of the war to be wrong, totally wrong, wrong in your Representatives; because the Representation, wrong in its inception, wrong in its purpose, wrong in its tive is the Representative of the people, and is not the Representative of something better than the people, that fault is found with him."

object, wrong in its aim, all wrong, everything wrong. I am at a loss to conceive how patriotism or duty, requires any man who believes this the people, that fault is found with him."

The cause of the war was slavery. Annexation, the first step. Were a man to take up how any man can vote to furnish the means to ests of the country to be slave-breeding and and should give him a dagger, and should say,

I am aware that I shall be accused of fanaticism. I know that it is said to be absurd to attempt to apply Christian morals to national politics. I know it is said that when the Most High man, but might kill a thousand; when he said "Thou shalt not steal," He meant that you istence the humble announcement, that "All should not pick one man's pocket, but it does men are born equal," not content with the annot apply to robbing nations of their territory,
nouncement, of it, but appealing to the God of or men of their manhood! Oh, no, this is fanaticism of the worst kind. It is absurd and ridiculous, a narrow and contracted view of things, to undertake to measure objects of na-tional concern by such narrow and fanatical ideas as these! I am willing to be a fanatic upon this subject. I believe, my friends, that while the God of Justice sits on the throne of Eternity, it is no more safe for nations than for individuals to violate this law. I am willing to go further than this.

Pilgrim's Progress, in English, he next day exindividuals to violate this law. I am willing to quired for others, when he proceeded to select go further than this. I am willing to subject myself to all the odi-

um and opprobrium of avowing before the American people, that I had rather take my lot with the French Atheists, and deny the existence of a God and a hereafter, than to believe Orleans and St. that there is a God that will permit our nation to pursue its present career and prosper. Unto pursue its present career and prosper. Un-less all history, the light and experience of the past, is a delusion, the end of our career is nei-urday night, and remain till after 12 o'clock on ther distant nor doubtful. We must stop; we Sunday night. He allows no ardent spirits, or must retrace our steps, or else the and that is even wine to be sold on his boat; whence the ther distant not doubtful.

The distant not doub very vivid imagination to fancy that we can hear the genius of departed nations all crying out to us from the depths in which they are buried, and telling us to beware that we sail not upon the course where they have found peril and destruction. To earry out the simile, I would call upon you who are quietly sleeping to the treasury \$250, and an "Episcopalian" (a in the hold, to wake from your slumbers, to look lady) has sent \$150, "to aid in sending colporout and see if you do not see the breakers ahead. And are we so mad, so stupid, so blind to the past and heedless of the present and the future, as to think we can go on and find safety and peace where all that have gone before us have found peril and destruction?

Let me ask you, therefore, to give this matter your personal attention. We are told that "Eternot having one in Switzerland, or in their or and use this vigilance. Every day is big with events. We are writing our history. We are impressing with footsteps as indellible as any of the imprints of Time, that little space that we occupy between the eternities of the past and future. We are working out to-day the great problem whether man is capble of self-government. We are to solve for ourselves and for the later of the later those after us the great question whether, on the whole, liberty be desirable, or whether it shall degenerate into licentiousness, and our free institutions shall but remove these restraint which have checked man from becoming the victim of his lower passions. When the pilgrim of future ages and other lands shall visit the places now vocal with our souds, shall he there find the purling streams of Liberty, or shall he only wander by the monuments of a liberty that is dead, of a patriotism that has departed?

Let me, then commend this subject to your

earnest and individual attention. I do not speak to parties; I am done with them; but I will speak to men and women. Go to your party leaders and they will give you a different lesson. They will teach you to save the party and let the party save the country, that's it, Party first, and country afterwards. I tell you, friends, let parties take care of themselves; let the dead past bury the past, but let the living see to it that the inheritance they have received as the price What my You?

A writer in the Christian Watchman, Bo thus refers to Kentucky:

Kentuckians are famous every where for lovmit that there is much there, that is worthy to The war was commenced and is carried on in be loved. It is an interesting event of one's life to trave! there in October, when the forests are resplendent with autumnal hues, exhibiting as they do in some parts the grace and beauty of old English parks. When Kentucky shall become a free State, intersected by good railroads, ing to themselves, to the fame of better days, to and improvement, and the spirit of enterprise, which distinguish the present age, no portion of this country will be more inviting to the tourist, or do more to gratify the pride of the America.

sun of freedom. The friends of emancipation makes it. Government is exactly as good as the people, and no better—as bad, no worse. It is the consent, will, purpose, of the people that gives force, vitality, and energy to the action of Government.

The responsibility lies with the people, and the Government do just exactly what the people want them to do. Have they sent their armies

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The responsibility lies with the people, and the Government do just exactly what the people want them to do. Have they sent their armies in the future darker than the present which measures now publicly avowed be not enough to rouse the people of the free States to a sense of their darger and degradation, I confess that I have not optics which will see deep enough into the parallel of this cause, observed to me that it was comparable to the force of argument on this subject, and that those of my own denominations. are the hyneas and which are me monkeys:
inquired a child of a showman.

"Vichever you please, my dear; you've paid for your admission, and have a right to paid for your admission, and have a right to make they benefit to Mexico? Have they benefit do just exactly what the people, and the Government do just exactly what the people wake up.

I know that the doctrine prevails extensively that sets it down as treason to make inquiry because we are engaged in a war. It is admitted, nation furnish no exception to this remark. The spirit of my informant appeared to be mild.

ment true? Can it be that the laymen of the hose distinguished men who plead the cause of Church are before the teachers of the Church? member of the Baptist Church-one not given

Oh! that the men of God would rouse them this year nearly three times as much as was spent in the last war to maintain freedom upon the seas, in another war to maintain slavery upon the land, is it not time to speak out? I know on the land is land, is it not time to speak out? I know on the land is land, is it not time to that banner I intend to battle, and, if I fall, may its folds be my winding sheet."—(Cheers.)

The Taylor meeting at Cincinnati came near having a fatal termination. The floor of the Hall gave way. The dense crowd rushed out, sweeping on or over whoever stood in their sweeping or or over the sweeping or or over the sweeping

Childe Hard					11.	eena
"	iu, c	66	s a an	_	•	£600
riesola (Linux		-		3,		1,575
C.		**		4,		2,100
Giaour,				-		525
Bride of Ab	ydos					525
Corsair,	-			-		525
Lara,	-			-	-	700
Siege of Co	rinth		-			525
Parisina,	-		-	-		525
Lament of	Tass	0,			-	315
Manfred,	-			-	-	315
Beppo,				-		525
Don Juan,	Cant	los 1	and	2.		1,525
"	"		4 and			1,525
Doge of V	enice	,	-	-		1,050
Sardanapal	us, (ain	and I	osca	ri.	1,100
Mazeppa,	-			-	-	525
Chillou,				-		525
Various Po	ems,					450
						£12,455

sixty-one thousand, eight hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ing strength for a new contest. The banquets' and other movements show, that another revolution may be expected. The people, disappointed of liberties for which they promulgated His command, "Thou shalt do no bargained, when they placed Louis Phillippe on murder," He meant that you should not kill one the throne, feel, painfully, the weight that op-

BOOKS FOR FUR TRADERS .- The Seamen's from the American Tract Society a supply of Donish and Swedish, relates the interesting circumstances of a visit of a Russian vessei engaged in the fur trade, the supercargo of which. fested a deep interest in religion, and asked for German and English books. Giving him the the most strictly evangelical books, to the

THE SABBATH .- There is one steamboat, says the New York Evangelist, running between N Orleans and St. Louis, which does not violate

COLPORTEURS FOR MEXICO .- The

neunced, an anenymous contributor has sent lady) has sent \$150, "to aid in sending colpor-teurs to Mexico, or to any destitute portion of the United States

The great Jesuit College at the city of Fri-bourg, where hundreds of French youth were receiving instruction, has been abolished!— Henceforward those Frenchmen who desire to have their sons educated at a Jesuit institution; not having one in Switzerland, or in their own country, will be under the necessity of sending

DECREASE AMONG THE CATHOLICE.-The Semeur, a religious paper of Paris, gives a statisti-cal table, showing that in six of the States of Europe, there has been a diminution of no less than 855,000 Romish priests, monks or nuns,

within fifty years. SCHOOLS AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- Rev Mr. Richards, Minister of Instruction, reports 18,644 pupils in the schools at the Sandwich Islands. There are also, besides Catholic priests, 24 ordained clergymen, and 7 natives are licensed to preach the Gospel.

A convention of the friends of the Sabbath, has been called to meet in Chambersburgh, Pa. Several clergymen of eminence are expected to be present—among them Prof. Allen, of Dick-inson College, and Dr. Schmucker.

JAPANESE TYPE.—A font of this type has been cut by Mr. S. W. Williams, of the mission to Chine.

day; it contemplates an early re-payment, of practical and practicable measures. dam. A country girl in the service of a or an early absorption of the note into the Cholera is not contagious; its progress co-baker had joined the sect called "Pietistes," revenue, and is, therefore, best suited to that incides with the line of rivers and waterpolicy which, when it contracts a debt, pro- courses; in towns it prevails most in the that she possessed the "Divine essence," and and cause of the evil. policy which, when it contracts a debt, provides the means of its seasonable extinguishment. Treasury notes, also being is successing in comparatively small amounts, do not wait for the good pleasure of the large capitalists, but are taken by persons of modary investment.—N. V. Eve. Post.

In the state when it contracts a debt, provides the means of its seasonable extinguishment in the solic tades of the cocan, a mountain in the solic tades of the ocean, a mountain in the solic tades of the ocean, a mountain in the solic tades of the ocean, a mountain in the solic tades of the ocean, a mountain in the solic tades of the ocean, a mountain in the solic tades of the ocean, a mountain in the ocean and they will give you a different lesson. They will teach you to save the party and let the provides of the ocean, a mountain in the ocean ocean ocean of the ocean, a mountain in the ocean ocean ocean o

four ministers plenipotentiary sent to Eu

It is said, there is a good deal of anti-slavery feeling in Texas, and that Gen. Houston had to respect it to retain his present position.

We doubt the latter assertion ; the former we suppose to be true. Non-slaveholders in Arkansas, as well as Texas, are hostile to the institution, and, a majority would move against it.

if they knew their strength or had a leader. An old friend of ours, and a native of South Carolina, writes to us from this State :-

"I see by a Mobile paper which brother— eent me that you are for emancipation, as I am, and I hope you will succeed, as I believe it children gather round them—and do we hear the would be for God's glory, and man's welfare, to slave-seller say, "this is one family, they canhave it. Col. P-, and J. M-, of Lancaster, think we will get shut of it-and if we can, Arkansas will be a great State—fer it is abundant in fertile soil and grain lands, and iron, which will be of no account while slavery holds

And what State is there, where thousands would not say the same thing? What one where non-slaveholders would not go for freedom?

All Right.

A sober, intelligent farmer, of the interior, writes us a letter of the right sort, and what is more sends us some subscribers. He says:-

" I believe there is no harm in making hones confession, and I will say to you, that at first I read your paper, sent me by Rev.——, with distrust, and from a kind of compulsory feeling I look for it now as my best friend; I know of we could get it generally circulated, I am as confident as we live that we could carry eman-

" If we could get it generally circulated ! ' And cannot this be done? If we had a subscription list that would warrant it, we would not only send the paper into every county in tracts in every neighborhood, in every county. Give us five thousand subscribers, friends of freedom, and this shall be done. Who will help? What number of good men and true will lend the cause thus a brave and cheering word?

Even So.

"I wish you had a society in Kentucky for distributing tracts-short and pithy articleses to slave-holders and non-slave-hold ers. I could distribute a thousand in this county, and I would agree to pick out from the Examiner, articles which would be read, and which would awaken a new spirit in those who did read them-can this not be done?"

Aye. But we must have means. If our anti-slavery friends were leagued together-if their means were concentrated—we would undertake to circulate through this State-through East Tennessee, West-North Carolina, and West Virginia—these silent, but powerful messengers and despised though they be, shall have and be try-a mill containing 27,000 spindles, employof truth. Nor would it take a large sum. But taught to read the word of God, and know of ing 575 hands, and having a capital of \$600,000 we must wait, and labor on, until we can ac- Him who died for all; demand that their mar- and, consequently, Salem is looking up-not complish this desirable, and really great object.

Be Just.

The following communication is from a prominent man, and a large Slaveholder.

"I thank you most sincerely for your remarks in the review of Mr. Parker's letter. That I have not seen. But you have done us, as a class, no more than justice in what you have said. and, as a class, we should acknowledge it.

Your paper is not taken in this neighborhoo but we all see and read it. If I must confess the truth, a part of us, have had the Examiner every Sabbath, and we have scanned it closely; and with no friendly eye. But on reading that article, with one exception, we came to the conclusion, not only that you were ready to do slaveholders justice, but that you were determined that no one should do them injustice. .

It were a vain pretence if I did not admit, that your principles go to the root of the evil-for I nust admit slavery to be an evil, and that you have used spade and axe in digging it up, with so much courtesy, with such a christian spirit as to disarm malevolence, and quiet opposition. At first, I was ready to go to any extreme against vou. I proposed violent measures. My motion was not seconded, and I rejoice at it-not that friends did not concur with me, but that they thought the measures I proposed inexpedient, and calculated to increase, rather than de-

crease, anti-slavery feeling. Since then I have thought, as I read your paper, that being the only emancipation jour-nal I see—over the whole subject, and though I am not prepared to take open ground, which I may do soon, yet, I confess, I see nothing left to Kentucky, but to resort to emancipation. I could get along, and do well. I have a place in society. But I know that the poor white men have no chance-that they are leaving us-that none are coming in-and that, as a community or State we can never flourish, while this state of things exists. Shall I look to myself? That were selfish and mean. And if I did, what will my boys and girls do, for I cannot leave them a large estate, if they are left to scramble for themselves? I shudder at the thought. If I look to them, if I look to myself, taking a proper view of self interest, I can only say, let us

The nearer a man comes to conviction, the more apt he is to be mad, and irritable, and I felt this on the subject of slavery without knowing the cause. I think I understand it now. have abused you-denounced the Examiner, and my abuse and denunciation was more bitter, as I was approaching the point, which enabled me to see my own error-and sin. I have passed it at last. And at the proper time, -though not now, you will find me ranged along-side with you, and with you ready to do full justice to the slave and act righteously towards the white. I write this for you-not for the Examiner, and will make good what I say, as I believe your cause to be founded on principle, and your arguments just. The man that can do justice to us, (slave-holders) is prepared to do justice to all.

emancipate-the sooner, the better.

Thanks, friend, for what you say! We rejoice that you see the light. We rejoice still more, that you are determined to make others see it. There will be no difficulty in this mood of mind and temper of the soul, to know the truth, and knowing to defend or diffuse it. But | ly sympathy, and generous companionship. since the subject is broached, we ask this generous slaveholder, ask all just and generous slaveholders, to look at some of those causes,-inde-Parker-which forces honest men everywhereto look with horror upon the institution-to regard it as a black and damning curse.

1. This day fortnight we steed on our wharf. It was a bright and beautiful day. The air was balmy, and all nature seemed in sweetest harmony. Hundreds were out enjoying the scene, and the man of business, all engaged as he was, seemed disposed to forget its call, and partake of its pleasures. Yet at this moment-it was near mid-day—a gang of negroes, manacled, and fall, while a patient was undergoing amputation. linked together by an iron chain, a white man What a scene for a painter! in front, and another in the rear, was driven along, attracting all eyes! A cold shudder ran through the crowd. It was a sight which startled and shocked all, Now suppose an intelligent stranger visiting us had witnessed this the attack of the Indians, are entitled to the of Jas. McKissack, United States agent for the sight-suppose him to have known nothing of bounty under the act of 13th May, 1846 playery except what its friends aver-what would he have thought-what have said-when he reached his free home? Bitter words would The English papers announce the sudden and would burn in his heart. He could not forget the United States Consul at Belfast. this sight, nor could he ever after help speaking of slavery as the darkest of human wrongs. Yet this display may be witnessed in all our commercial marts and at our very capital!

2. Further. Suppose a man every way well disposed towards us, and ready to do us full justice, in all respects should, for the first time, attend a sale of negroes. None of us like to do it. "I never could," said an intelligent slaveholder to us the other day, "stand by and witness their sale, as if they were oxen." And such, we believe, is the general feeling. Well, the stranger goes to the auction. He sees a woman on the block. Many persons surround Both were drunk.

her, wishing to buy, and he hears questions as to her ege, her habits, her soundness. Not content with this, he sees one rudely feeling her muscles, to be certain that she is strong and healthful! As a man, as a citizen, unaccustom-LOUISVILLE: FEB. 12, 1848, ed to such scenes, never realizing that such things could be, must be not be shocked? Will not the blood rush from his heart, and tingle in his veins, as if it were all on fire? Yet there is timony, in any of their courts. no slave State, no part'of any slave State, which

is not forced to witness, scenes as sad as this!

3. Nay, as to that, a darker picture remains to be unfolded. In that auction room are many slaves. The old and the young are there. Fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, set side by side, fearing everything, yet knowing not what they fear. Are these family ties heeded? As the father ascends the block, does his wife accompany him, do their children gather round them-and do we hear the father stands alone. The wail of his wife may be heard-the agonizing sobs of the children may ring in our ears, it is of no avail; the sale goes on, the holiest ties are rudely snapt usunder, and they whom God had ordained should knows how to sympathize with him. love each other, and live together, forcibly and could be more touching than his verses on the not denounce the institution as accursed? Can sadness of feeling, while he reads them: we expect, do we ask, that men afar off should Mother. I'm tired, and I would fain be sleeping; deal gently with it, write or speak kindly of it.

when it concentrates within itself terrors which

blood boil with indignation? 4. And now imagine that the stranger seeing these things should turn to our statute books. and look closely at our slave laws! Here, the freeman may be sold into slavery forever, if he be unable to pay a trifling fine. There, it is a criminal offence to teach the slave to read the word of God-that word which we are commanded to study and know-that word which the State, but we would distribute emancipation the Savior died to teach. In one State, marriages are not allowed; the law making the offspring of any union among slaves illegitimate In none are they legalized. Everywhere is public opinion in advance of our slave code. Everywhere are slave owners really more humane and christian than the law. That, in spirit, is vindictive, cruel, irreligious; no barbarian code is so bad. Yet it is that, and that alone by which the great majority of the people of the world judge us, by which they judge the institution

> men if they did otherwise. This being so, what should those slave-hold ers do, who are resolved to defend the institution to the last? What these other slave-holders, who, like our friend are ready for emancipation? Demand instantly a change of these family ties shall again be rudely broken. This good account, and again in is what slave-helders should do instantly, in justice to themselves, in justice to the blacks, in justice to their country, and their God.

of slavery. Is it strange, that they should

judge harshly? They were more or less than

Artists at Rome

The artists had quite a celebration at Rome the 28th Dec. The British Hall, as usual, was the place in which the festival was held. venerable Prout, witty and full of laughter, making mirth, presided. Their banqueting was merry as merry could be. Wit, song, humorous speech, spicy humor, racy anecdote,-these marked the artist's festival. The following song was chaunted, when Pius' health was proposed Old Tyber rose from his oozy bed.

And his ears grew erect with wonder For, "Let Rome be free!" was the word that was said. And her chains fell, snapt asnnder! And the guns boomed loud from old Adrian'

With a roar of joy, that up ler The ribs of death might create a soul,

To exult in freedom's thunder! In the Vatican, when each Roman man Saw enthroned his liberator, Twas-if Peter's word had to life restored

Rome's "Dying Gladiator!" or if-he whom the asp in a marble grasp Kept coiled and for ages strangled, ot loose from the hold of each serpent fold, And exulted, disentangled!

What glorious and divine forethought In that best of pictore's fitness, Where the prophet hand of Raphael wrought The blessed scene we witness! ook down-'tis the rage of a Roman youth By dæmon powers beleaguered!

-'tis the reign of Right and Truth; 'Tis Rome-but Rome Transfigured! Louisville and Cincinnati Firemen. Our Firemen presented on Thursday week splendid trumpet to the Independent Fire Com-

pany of Cincinnati. The ceremonies took place, we learn, at th Mr. D. S. Hardin presented the trumpet

the part of Louisville, and Mr. C. H. Sargeant eceived it on behalf of the Independents. Judge Walker then addressed the audience an appropriate and eloquent manner.

The ceremony was, we are told, imposing and interesting, and every thing passed off

A sumptuous repast closed the evening, to run from Knoxville to the Virginia line. Amid song and wit and good fellowship, the Independents regaled their Louisville brethren! Let it ever be thus. There should be between priated for rail-roads by the Legislature: the citizens of the two cities naught but friend-

Maria Louisa, The wife of Bonaparte is dead, and Parm Placentia and Guastalla are transferred to the pendent of the wrong itself,-which forces Mr. Duke of Lucca. He sold his dukedom, not long other States, and be equal with them, in a well since, to the Duke of Tuscany, for a pension. For money, he will part, we dare say, with his new acquisitions.

Maria Louisa married a second time, and "displayed neither the devotedness of a wife nor the affection of a mother."

All Aslene! A whole medical staff at Taunton Hospital England, was put into the insensible state by the nurse letting a bottle containing Chloroform

by the War Department, that the Florida vol-

DEATH OF THE U. S. CONSUL AT BELFAST. leap to his tongue. Hot feelings of indignation unexpected death of Thomas W. Gilpin, Esq., lions for the payment of the February and Au-

The conquest of San Blas, Acapulco, and Tehuantepec in upper California is resolved upon. Guyamas and Mazatlan have surrendered. 162 bbls. Mexico very soon will not have a port on either

U. S. Ship Brandywine, all well, was at Ric de Janiero, Dec. 7th-the Ohio, ship of the line, was to sail thence, in a few days, for Cali-

Rankin killed Miller, his nephew, at Williamsburgh, in this State, by cutting his throat. \$2,300 at Hartford-\$1,200 at New Haven, Con-

Black Laws in Obt The Legislature of Ohio has refused to annul

or amend her black laws what he can do! Not one of the members of that body, would hesitate about denouncing Slavery generally .-he sits, stagnant in feeling, a laggard in ac-Very few of them who do not condemn the South tion. for holding on to the institution. Yet they deny

justice to the negro, and refuse to take his tes-There are hundreds of planters in this State who refuse to emancipate their slaves-and who oppose emancipation because of free State Legislation of this character. They ask-"what can the slave do, if he be set free ? Where can he co?" And fearing that he may be worse off, they conclude to do the best they can with him,

Most of the free States deal shamefully in this matter. The majority of the Ohio Legislature, certainly, merit a severe rebuke for their inhumanity in sustaining laws which a Kennot be separated?" Alas, it is not so! The tucky Statesman calls "atrocious," and most men admit to be disgraceful.

Sweet Poetry. Christian Andersen is an enthusiastic love of pature, and his translator Mary Howitt forever separated ! Tell us, friend, tell us hu- dwing child? Many a parent will weep, as the mane slave-holder, if any stranger could wit- recollection of his parting from the loved and ness a sight like this, or read, or hear of it, and lost comes freshly up to the mind with softened

Let me repose upon thy bosom seek; But promise me that thou wilt leave off weep

shocked the heathen, and which, if narrated to Because thy tears fall hot upon my cheek. us of any other people, would make our very Here it is cold: the tempest raveth madly; But in my dreams all is so wond'rous I see the angel children smiling gladly, When from my weary eyes I shut out light

> Dost thou not hear the music's sweet accord See now his white wings beautifully glisten!
> Surely those wings were given him by ou Green, gold and red are floating all around me

Mother, one stands beside me now! and listen

They are the flowers the angel scattereth. Shall I have also wings whilst life has bound me Or, mother, are they given alone in death? Why dost thou clasp me as if I were going? Why dost thou press thy cheek thus unto

Thy cheek is hot, and yet thy tears are flowing I will, dear mother, will be always thine! Do not sigh-it marreth my reposing;

And, if thou weep, then I must weep thee! h, I am tired—my weary eyes are closing! Look, mother look! the angel kisseth me!

Act, if you Can.

Here's a sum worth working up, men of Louisville, if you will but do it-and follow it up by right action when it is done.

Salem, Massachusetts, was absorbed commer cially by Boston-and the town lost its importance. But it would not stay down. So i turned to manufacturing by steam, as Newburyport has done, as Hartford, Connecticut, is dobarbarous laws-demand that slaves, ignorant ing. It has the largest cotton mill in the counriages shall be held sacred, that no home or only holding its own-but turning its capital to Col. F. pleads, the entire tenor of his own life Now suppose we had similar establishments ! Would they not give a spur to our industry-a fored him that office. new start to our city? We know there are difmarried ones, do not like to come here, because and other matters, as they can in Cincinnati, this. We may have water works, that will render the street pumps unnecessary, and thus enable the women to obtain water as they may want it, and so lesson expense, and remove one serious difficulty. We can besides, employ free Mabor, and say by our action that we want no other-and, in this way, reach the source of all our difficulties ?

Who, that is for the prosperity of Louisville mechanic, who will not heartily declare, let this be done? Come, then, friends of the city, of commercial prosperity, of justice, exert your selves, and labor for this result.

The West-Its Extent.

Talking with a friend, a few days ago, o business matters, he remarked that he had pur chased a let of iron from an East Tennessear which was made some thirty miles from the Virginia line. The following conversation occurred between Buyer and Seller:

B. Why, this iron has traveled a long way. S. Yes, upwards of sixteen hundred miles We have to follow the Tennessee and it

B. I suppose you employ slave labor in the

manufacture of this iron. S. No. Not a single slave. Slaves don't

pay in East Tennessee. We employ only white labor in our establishment. It is some three hundred miles by land from Louisville to East Tennessee-as fine a mineral region as the sun ever shone upon-and if army.

we had rail-roads connecting the internal portions of the South, it would be one of the greatest manufacturing sections in the West. And they will be made. But the outlet will be from Knoxville through Virginia to the seaboardnot to the Ohio-unless we move with more decision and rapidity.

Tennessee-Internal Improvements The Tennessee Legislature has chartered the East Tennessee and Virginia rail-road. This is An "earnest," too, has been given by the State! The following sums have been appro-

Knoxville and Virginia railway, \$618,000 Nashville and Chattanooga, Ohio and Mobile, 614,000 Let our Legislators look at this! Let our Capitaliats think upon it! Wa must must give of our means-if we would mee devised judicious outlay for internal improve-

Polish Prisoners

The King of Prussia has commuted the sen tence of death into imprisonment for life. But since that, they have been claimed by Russia. They have appealed to the Court, and are again in prison awaiting the result of their appeal.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES -- During the last three months, the receipts into the U. States Treasury, amounted to \$8,307,790 20, and the expenditures to \$9,305,918 96, of which \$5,-IMPORTANT DECISION .- It has been decided 866,267 was on account of the army and navy.

> Cherokees. He died at Fort Gibson, on the The Pa. Legislature has appropriated two mil-

> gust interest. Amount of flour received at Detroit from Sept. 21st, 1846, to Jan. 16, 1848, was, 503,

Large numbers of emigrants are arriving at ed parts of the city it is very bad. Thomas M. Key, Esq., a native of Mason

county, Ky., has been elected Judge of the Comnercial Court of Cincinnati. The American Tract Society has collected On, On

A man never knows his power, until he tries One says, "I have no influence," and down

Another declares, "I would, if I could-but have no influence," and time wears on only to witness him, false to his duty, and a slave to his fears-a cork on the waters, borne hither and you, as the winds blow or the waves roll. The true man, poor or not, learned or not, deermines to do his best. He works. He battles away amid all sorts of difficulties, and lives, and rises as he lives, in goodness and greatness, making his mark upon his day and generation.

Who would not be the true man? New York-Mentucky. The value of the property of this State

1847 is thus set down in the returns. \$509,496,855 Real Estate Personal property 121,162,201 Total The State and County taxes amount to \$3,740,389, and yield enough to meet all the

wants of the people of New York. The public debt of New York is immens pwards of twenty-two millions-Yet she pays over a million of dollars for universal education. has railroads and canals traversing her State, and is the great State of the Union-being in population and power equal to one eighth of the whole nation.

Now turn to Kentucky, and making allow ance for the difference of population, ask what we might do, for education, for internal improvements, for the developement of man, and our State, The question may be solved in an arithmetical way. Thus:-If six hundred and thirty millions, the value of the property of New York, can produce such an amount of general good what ought two hundred and fortytwo millions-the estimate of the value of the property of Kestucky-to do? Yet for education, we have done nothing! For internal improvements, next to nothing! And our simple boast is, that we are out of debt!

What makes the matter worse, too, as regard education is, that we have, considering the difference in population, a larger educational capital than New York. Now why is this? An swer, mechanic! Tell us, slave-holder! Is there any other cause but slavery? Is it not laborglorious, and manly free labor which makes the difference?

Fremont Trial. This long matter is at an end! And mo

readers, will respond, heartily, glad of it!; Col. Fremont's defence is caustic, and strong It deals with Gen. Kearney's testimony with intense severity, and on the main point, mutiny, attempts to show that the charge is improbabl on its face, and self-evidently unworthy of credit-discredited by Gen. K's. conduct-invalidated by the cross-examination, and disproved by facts and witnesses.

As to the charge that he had asked Genera Kearney for the Governorship of California, both Gen. K. and Commodore Stockton had of-

In conclusion, he avers that Brig. Gen. K., in ficulties in the way. Mechanics, especially relation to the Governorship has borne falsewitness-that he endeavored to seduce him they cannot live as cheaply, nor obtain water through this office; failing to do so, he has raised this false accusation against him, and New Albany even, &c. But we can remedy sworn to it. And so averring, Col. Fremont closes in these words :---

Mr. President : The length of this defence

precludes the necessity of recapitulation. brief reflections, as pertinent, I trust, as they I consider these difficulties in California to be a comedy-(very near being a tragedy,) of three

this place ; next, in the unjustifiable pretensions of Gen. Kearney ; thirdly, in the conduct of the says nay? Where the capitalist, where the Government in sustaining these pretensions. est of the three. Certainly the difficulties in California ought to be inquired into. But how? Not by prose

cuting the subordinate, but the principals; not by prosecuting him who prevented, but him who wealth. would have made civil war. If it was a crime in me to accept the governorship from Commodore Stockton, it was a crime in him to have bestowed it; and, crime or not, the Government which knew of his intention to appoin me, and did not forbid it, has lost the right of rosecuting either of us.

My acts in California were all with high m tives, and a desire for the public service. My scientific labors did something to open Californie to the knowledge of my countrymen : its geography had been a sealed book. My military ons were conquests without bloodshe my civil administration was for the public good I offer California, during my administration, fo comparison with the most tranquil portions of the United States. I offer it in contrast to th condition of New Mexico during the same time. prevented a civil war against Gov. Stockton by refusing to join Gen. Kearney against him arrested civil war against myself by consent ing to be deposed—offering at the same time, to rssign my place of lieutenant colonel in the

I have been brought as a prisoner and crim inal from that country; I could return to it, afand without molestation from the people, except to be importuned for the money which the Government owes them. I am now ready to receive the sentence of the

The judgment of the Court has not come to

Stenm Boat Explosions.

The Committee of Cincinnati appointed examine the causes of the explosion of the steamer A. N. Johnson report, in effect, that the disaster was caused by the ignorance or incapacity of the Engineer.

What's the remedy? This is directly the cause of most of the acci dents of this kind which occur. Recklesenessracing-sometimes occasione steam hoat diese ters; but not often. But for one or both, what remedy has the public? None at all-none whatever, to guard life against the dangers of

And cen we have none? Certainly we can. Let all river craft be

brought within the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, and, with a little amendment of the law, we venture to affirm no wholesale murders will be committed on our water-courses .-We hope some Western member of Congres will examine this subject, and see to it, that a law be proposed, which shall look a little to the safety of the traveling public.

There we are Here's a table for 1847 worth conning! Tax

payers, and moral citizens should study it, and

Liquor Stores in New York -Persons arraigned before Police Court 14,381 Think of it! One person in every twenty-six of the entire population of New York arrested as an offender against the laws. Rum, first; taxation next; Rum, the cause, crime, disease, immorality of every kind, the effect.

The 3d and 4th Kentucky Regiments. We regret to see by the following, which we New York infected with ship fever. In crowd- extract from the correspondence of the Picayune, dated Mexico, Jan. 12th, that the health of the Kentucky Regiment is so bad:

"I regret to say there is a great deal of sick-Butler commanded to this city. The measles, the mumps and the disrrhoea are the prevailing the air salubrious. She is the oldest State in diseases, and on an average one-half the men in the four regiments are unfit for duty."

Senator Atcheson presented a memorial

The memorial states that this territory lying west of the State of Missouri, extending from the territory occupied by the Cherokees to the northern line of the State, and west to the Plains, is now occupied by some thirty thou-sand Indians. If organized into a Territory, and opened to settlement by the white man, would in five years rank in wealth and popul tion among the first States in the Union. In one county in the Platte purchase, organized in 1839, with not more than twenty miles squar in its limits, there is now a population of fif-teen thousand. How much more is that county worth to the Union than the entire territori

occupied by the Indians.
Also, joint resolutions of the same, reques ing their Representatives to vote in accord with the 8th section of the act of Congress "t authorize the people of Missouri to form a Con-stitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to ohibit slavery in certain Territories.'

The March.

Shall it be onward, or backward? This is the question which we of Kentucky, which all the frontier slave States, have to ask, whether they In 1844 at common schools.

We published an article last week, "on the efthe trouble. The article answers, for us, the question put.

Slaves are non-producers. They may add to town, or city, or country ; they diminish the wealth of the State. What poor white will than hers. "The effect," truly does the wise come and settle down where they exist? What man say, "follows the cause. A man loses half poor white mechanic will stay among them if his manhood by slavery, says Homer, and it is belonged to an humble condition. Unknown to can get away? Yet their nerves, necessi- as true of a State as a man." ties, invention, energy, make cities and countries grow and prosper, and intelligent, and noth-

nor handling spade ; ordering slaves to do what | them all? you wish, and as you wish. He cannot labor freely, vigorously. He feels that a stain rests upon toil, and he, a freeman, shrinks from it. Suppose he has heroism enough to master these feelings. He has boys ; their hearts beat as nobly as any man's sons'; they aspire as nobly ; they are as well knit together, and as capable. He loves them. Can he, under the burning oun, or amid the blasts of winter, drive them to laor-to do that which is held to be a slave's work ? He cannot. Could you generous slaveolder? The poor white man, therefore, will

not come here ; he will not stay here. Are any mad enough to say, "let him go." We answer, if this be carried out, that there is no hope for the State-it must lose power, population, wealth, day by day, until its vitality shall all vanish. Can we hope for industry motive which imparts to it all its means of success is wanting? It is not alone that slaves are non-producers; this of course adds to, deepens, extends our difficulties; but it is that slavery degrades labor, relaxes the muscles of the white man, disheartens, destroys him. These causes combined will ruin any State. How different matters are in the free States. Every man in Indiana, for instance, is a consumer ; he makes to sell ; he sells to buy. Each is a help, a stimulus to the other; all sorts of manufactures omit it, and go to the conclusion with a few flourish, consequently; all trades, all labor day-handicraft, the arts, what is produced by muscle or mind. Every village, town, or city In Indiana has its own market-its home place of sale-for whatever is made or grown. No young man who cannot find employment. No young man who cannot thrive. The State therefore, flourishes; each succeeding year tells of a greater increase than the last: and what is better each year brings greater improvements, greater comforts, greater intelligence, greater

Why, taking the lewest and coldest view of the matter, (which we have presented before,) the dollar and cent one, every man must know, at a glance, that the cost of feeding our slaves, alone, must weaken us continually. The value of slave capital is thus set down by our intelligent Auditor, Mr. Page :

Number of Slaves in Ky. \$58,115,984 Aggregate value. verage value of each slave,

Suppose now the cost of supporting a famiy of six slaves to be \$300 per annum; the interest on each is \$18 36-for the family \$110 16. At this rate, the slaves of Kentucky cost more than thirteen millions! Five per cent on the whole capital of the State! Now suppose we had, instead of these slaves, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand, five hundred and sixtynine freemen. They would support themselves. More than this-they would stimulate each other, and thrive, and in turn make the State thrive and grow. The eight thousand slaves of Jefferson county, for instance, do not trade so as to benefit hatter, grocer, carpenter, or merchant, they want no wares; they need no furniture; they encourage no one business. This, in the nature of things, they cannot do. But if we had in their stead eight thousand freemen, each man among them would live comfortably .f free industry, at least ten thousand people !

Each man would have thinge to sell, and thinge to buy. Each man's wife would have things to sell and buy. Not a shop-keeper, or merchant, or vender, or maker of goods, or manufacturer of wares, or mechanic, of any description, that would not feel the benefit; nay, this addition, if slavery were absent, would add to the population by increase of trade, by stimulus to enterprize, by the success, independence, intelligence We see this result before us -we see it in the decay of towns in the slave, and the increase of towns in the free States; we see it in the great difference between the States themselves. And we know the cause. Go to New Albany, and ask the married mechanic why he does not work in Louisville. Go there and ask the master manufacturer why he avoids us. Go to our own hard toiling sons, and enquire why they eave their native hearth-stone, and seek in a free State new homes. From one and from all you hear the same response: "we can't labor where labor is degraded: we are freemen and have not the heart to do it-will not do it; we have families, and we cannot disgrace them; nothing can drive us to de that; therefore, we go away; therefore, we emigrate." Is all this pronounced onshine," also? If so, let us consider facts those stubborn things which fancy may not twist, nor ingenuity subvert-to determine fair-2,919 ly the truth on this important point, Let us, for this end, contrast Virginia and New York. "Virginia, says Mr. Parker, "contains more than 64,000 square miles, or 13,370 more than England. The climate is delightful. The State is intersected by the finest bay in the world; watered by long and abundant rivers, this, inviting navigation, and allowing numerous and easy communications with the interior; that, waiting to turn the wheels of the manufacturer to weave and spin. The soil is rich in minerals. Iron, lead, limestone are abundant. Nitre

of access. The soil is fertile, the sky genial,

the air salubrious. She is the oldest State in Than if my brainpan were an empty hull, the Union: long the most important in wealth, And every Muse tumbled a science in."

population, and political power. Abundantly blessed with bays, harbors, rivers, mines -- no the General Assembly of Missouri, asking for State had such natural advantages as Virginia day, many ladies and gentlemen were seen the organization of a Territory west of Mis in 1790." Had? These advantages are hers wending their way to a church, to listen to the now. Yet where is she? What use has she made of them? What use is she making of in part his reasoning, in answer to these questions, and in application to our immediate sub-

748,348 souls. 1,239,797 souls. New York.

Mark the difference! Virginia has no oubled her population, while New York has ncreased more than four-fold. With her start. with all the advantages of her position, climate, now diminishing, and many of her counties are only restored by Northern free labor! But look at another table:

Virginia. Houses & Lands in \$71,225,000 \$100,380,70 1798 valued 430,751,273 In 1839. 211,930,538 Annual earnings 76,769,032 193,806,433 in 1840 Scholarsatschool colleges, &c., 1840 57,302

See how the free State careers ahead, not in one, but in all respects. Observe, too! fects of slavery upon industry," full of instruc- ginia had 58,787 adult free whites unable to reac tion, and so forcibly, clearly written, that no and write-1,484 more than the entire number answer can be made to it. Did you read it ? If of her children at school or college-New York not get the paper, and do so-it will repay you 44,452 illiterate adults." New York had 709, 156 children in 1844 between four and sixteen at her common schools. Virginia 100,000 white children who attended in 1840 no schools ndividual wealth; but they bring no help to Virginia is behind in every thing; the annual earnings of New York are three times greater

The march of the free States is bravely for ward. The causes of this, all admit. The such as are offered to every child of his native march of the slave States is backward. Why, Some slave-holders sneer at this, and say, "it we all know. Shall we, then, go down and is all moonshine." Think. Put yourself if down, sinking lower and lower, or heaving off menced; in a common school was it continued. you can in the poor man's condition. He sees the incubus which presses Kentucky to the till he was prepared to enter a University, which you at leisure always; neither touching plough earth, be FREE, and over-top the proudest of certainly, in scholarship, yields to none in our

Obje--- Her Public Works.

We have received the eleventh annual Report f the Public Works of Ohio. Would that every voter in Kentucky could read it! It emodies a mass of useful information, and shows too clearly to be misunderstood what free labor can accomplish.

The two great works of Ohio are, the Ohio and Miami Canals, tapping the lakes at Cleveland and Toledo, and uniting with the river at Portsmouth and Cincinnati. And see what they have accomplished : Original cost of the Canals,

Revenues, excluding expenses, in A right "stiff" income! And a sure one, too! "Yes, but her debt is a heavy one," says one. So it is. Nor is this all. Ohio has made when the spring which gives it life is gone? Can apparently, not really, mistakes—that is, she we expect enterprise and its fruits, when the has unproductive works, as we learn from the

> following table :-Cost of Miami extension, Walhond-\$8,389,747 ing and Muskingum, Revenue, excluding expenses for

What was land worth along these improvenents before they were begun? A song! What was the price of wheat? From twentyfive to thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel with pride and indulge in many fond aspirations Produce was low-merchandize and everything for her welfare and glory. to be bought high, for want of facilities of transportation. And how has it been since? articles brought into the country are as cheap.

Says the Cincinnati Chronicle :-"If we allow an advance of fifteen cents per oushel on account of advanced prices at New York, it will be full as much, as the facts will justify. It follows then, that the public works of Ohio have advanced the price of wheat to the Parmers, full twenty-five cents per bushel on

an average. Now let us see what this is: Wheat transported on the Public Works, 8,000,000 bushels. 25 cents per bushel, is - \$2,000,000 Interest on the Debt for \$900,000 Canals,

Interest per cent, Increase paid by the increased value of wheat - 131/2 per cent. Here then is a demonstration, that the Canal of Ohio, have increased the value of the single article of wheat, permanently, so that, this inrease to the farmer would pay all the Interest on the Public Debt, and seven and a half per cent over! It would in ten years, pay both Interest and Principal on the Public Debt!!"

Here, then, we see the benefit of public works! We see what a State can do when labor is free, and every facility afforded it to secure a reward for its industry. We see how greatness is won, and a stable power gained and made permanent. Shall it be so with Kentucky ! Voters, you may make our State, what Ohio is, if here and now, you say:-"Slavery, the white man's bitterest curse, a wrong to the black, an injustice to all, shall be no more."

Alfred Tennyson is out with a new workthe Princess, a Medley. What we have read of it is beautiful, fervid, true. But the critic asks, "why should Mr. Tennyson have thrown all this into a medley? He had something serious to say-why graft it on the burlesque? Some modesty, there may be, but there is also some sense of weakness, and neither in Mr. Tennyson were called for." Here "are some special beauties culled from among the star-like clusters, that sparkle through" the Medley :

A PERFECT WOMAN. "Not learned, save in gracious household ways, Not perfect, nay, but full of tender wants, Ne Angel, but a dearer being, all dipt In Angel instincts, breathing Paradise, Interpreter between the Gods and men, Who look'd all native to her place, and yet On tiptoe seem'd to touch upon a sphere Too gross to tread, and all male minds perford Sway'd to her from their orbits as they moved And girdled her with music.' IDA CHANGED BY LOVE.

"From mine arms she rose Glowing all over noble shame; and all Her falser self slipt from her like a robe, And left her woman, lovelier in her mood Than in her mould that other, when she cam-From barren deeps to conquer all with love, And down the streaming crystal dropt, and s Far-fleeted by the purple island sides, Naked, a double light in air and wave, For worship without end; nor end of mine, Stateliest, for thee?"

A FINE SIMILE "Down thro'ther limbs a drooping languer wep Her head a little bent; and on her mouth A doubtful smile dwelt like a clouded moon

In a still water.' "I would the old God of war himself were dead is found in her caverns. Salt abounds on the Rotting on some wild shore with ribs of wreck ness among the four volunteer regiments from Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, which Gen. and bituminous, are numerous, rich, and easy Not to be molten out."

A few months since, on a beautiful summ

graduating exercises of a class of young men. who were then and there to bid farewell to their them? Let us apply our author's figues, and Alma Mater ; the oldest university in our land. Before the appointed hour, the building was filled, to its utmost capacity, with eager and intelligent auditors. With unwearied attention. hour after hour, the immense multitude listened to the classical addresses which attested, at once. the unsurpassed advantages enjoyed in that time-honored university, and the fidelity and diligence of the young men, who for the preceding four years, had enjoyed those advantages. All felt that it was a proud day for Harvard : soil, resources, the population of Virginia is that she was pronouncing her benediction on a noble band, and sending forth into the world representatives, of whom she need never be

Among those who engaged in the exercises of the occasion, no one was listened to with deeper interest than the young man, to whom the closing address, the most honorable part, had been assigned. When he stepped upon the stage every eye was fastened upon him, and as sentence after sentence, fell from his lips, rich in thought, and beautiful in form, the hearts of the audience were drawn towards him in pride and affection, as the heart of one man. The dew of early morn rested in all its freshness. upon his mind, and yet that mind seemed to have reached the maturity of age.

Who was the young student, who, thus conferred honor on the university, which honored herself in honoring him? Whence came he? From a home of wealth ? From the circles of favor and fashion ? Had he enjoyed private instruction and the means of rapid mental development, which affluence may afford? No. he the world and fame, are his parents, and the only educational privileges enjoyed by him, were city, the privileges of common schools. It was in a common school in Boston, that his education comland. It was the mental discipline acquired in a common school and the thorough knowledge obtained there, which enabled him, while connected with that university, to engage in honorable competition with the most favored sons of opulence, and, "primus inter pares." to bear off her proudest honors.

To many in our State, where unfortunately, deas of inferiority and social degradation are connected with public schools, such facts as we have presented will seem strange, almost incredible. They will be ready to exclaim that the common schools, which produce such results, must be very uncommon schools. They \$5,732,755 are uncommon, it is true, uncommon in their excellence, for scarcely a private school in the Union can compare with them for thoroughness of instruction, and yet they are, in the strictest sense, common schools. They are open to all. They make education free as the air of Heaven. In them the humblest laborer's child stands on an equality of privilege with the son of the millionaire.

We must confess that our admiration of the common school system amounts almost to enthusiasm. As Americans, as republicans, as christians, as men, we feel the deepest interest in it. As Americans, for in common with all our fellow-citizens, we regard our country

We yield to none in the spirit of national ambition, for we would gladly have our coun-Land commands a steady value ; produce brings try stand first among the countries of the world; as much as it does in any part of Ohio; while first, not in military fame, but in true distinction, as the home of the best educated, most Really, then, these unproductive canals even virtuous, happiest population of earth. Here have added, and are adding, largely to the wealth | we would, if possible, have society present its loveliest features, as a family, and a family, too, But look at the results along the Miami and where no unhappy inequalities and painful Ohio! In 1825, before the internal improve- alienations are known, but where the weakest ments commenced, wheat was twenty-five cents humblest child may feel that he enjoys every per bushel-now it is seventy! Flour is a little privilege and is an object of tenderest solicitude. higher in New York ; not enough so to make Let common schools be every where established, anything like this difference. And as for land- let them offer opportunities of mental improvewhy, it requires a small fortune to buy a good ment to every child, and this happy result will, farm now, when before these works were com- in great degree, be obtained, and every Amerinenced, the best soil could be had for a small can heart, as the image of its native land rises before it, will throb with reverence and filian

> As republicans, we desire the universal establishment of common schools, for in them and in them alone can class-distinctions, and their miserable attendants of pride and alienation, be done away with. There children, as in freedom they meet from day to day, unconsciously learn the lesson, which should be the first lesson of every American, the lesson of social equality and social responsibilities, of equal rights and equal duties. Upon the establishment or non-establishment of common schools depends, in our opinion, the solution of our great national problem. Universal education alone can render universal suffrage safe or

As christians, we love the common school system, for the light of our religion shines, in full brilliancy, only on minds irradiated with intelligence. It is by the union of the rays of spiritual and intellectual light, that the flame is produced, whose brilliancy dispels all darkness, and illumines the earth with the pure radiance

of Heaven. As men, we desire the establishment of the common school system, for, regarding all men s children of the same Father, as our brothers, we would discern in every brother's form a brother's mind, and that brother's mind we would have developed in intelligence, as we would have his heart developed in love.

Pauperiom in Massaci The number of Paupers last year in Mass were 18,797. Those belonging to the State, were 9,005, from England, and Ireland, 6,383. The number of paupers who have come into the State within the year is 2,501. The amount of expense in relieving them was \$347,411 19. The roportion of paupers made so by intemperance

Bread Stafe. The exports of bread-stuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from the United States, from the 1st of September last to the 22nd ult., were 119,-167 bbls. of Flour, 58,636 bbls. of Corn Meal, 171,105 bushels of Wheat, and 712,165 bushels

of Corn .- Of this quantity there were shipped

from the port of New York 107,216 blie of

Flour, 22,268 bbls. of Corn Mee. 133,457

shels of Wheat, and 511,830 Lushels of Corn. The exports to France during the same time were 2,126 bbls. of Flour, 3,392 bushels of Wheat, and 10,588 bushels of Oats.

The Telegraph Posts are up, and eyes in them

from Charleston, S. C., to New Orleans. Very soon the wires will be stretched along and through them. The Dorr case, or rather a case involving the

the Snpreme Court of the U.S. Mr. Webster appeared for Rhode Island It is said that the charges against Gen. Scott are, a want of proper respect to the Secretary of War, the non-fulfillment of his duty in corres-

Dorr matter, has been under investigation in

Senator Johnson and Mr. Brent have settled "I learnt more from her in a flash, their personal difficulties without a resort to the

ponding with the department.

Foreign News. Abjuration of Tobacco! Blood shed in Mi lan!" On opening a letter from a friend abroad, these were the first words that caught our eye and we were puzzled for a moment to think what

Well, the Italians have heard of the Tea Par ty in Boston Bay, and have determined to have one on their own account. Tobacco is a great source of revenue to the Government in Milan so they resolved not to use it. An Austrian captain whe was smoking received a blow on the cheek, and an American had his cigar knocked out of his mouth. Thereupon money and cigars were sent to the soldiers, who next day paraded the streets, under the following or-

Soldiers, you have now cigars, which you must smoke to-morrow (3d of January) in the You have arms-use them.

So bands of them from 80 to 200 strong paraded about, puffing cigars, when the people hissing the soldiery, the latter, heated with wine, fell upon them, and killed and wounded one hundred and fifty. M. Maganani, aged sixty, beloved by all, was shot dead while trying to restore peace. Austrian Italy is in a ferment, and the abjuration of tobacco may lead to seri-

ROME is quiet. The Pope goes on bravely with his reform. He is the centre, round which the Italians are willing to rolly.

NAPLES is quiet. The Liverpool Times says "a friend writes us word, things are reported to have occurred here which have never happened We get the news of outbreaks, &c., first from Paris." Rather too strong, this ! GREECE has apologized to Turkey. Peace in

restored-and let Nicholas be thanked ! SWITZERLAND is, also, quiet. The Diet is reducing the army, and preparing to revise and settle the Federal Pact without delay. The views of the different courts have been published about intervention. Guizot was averse to it. but yielded to Metternich. He advocated war. England urged a consultation of the five powers since, if interference was determined upon, they must determine upon what grounds it should be done. We presume Switzerland will be left

FRANCE was busy in political matters. The Chambers were embarrassing the ministers .-AB-DEL-KADER, with his family, was at Toulon The Duke D'Aumale had promised him that he should be sent to Egypt. It is thought the French Government will keep him until they can advise the Egyptian Pacha to forbid his coming there. Thus they will relieve the Algierian Vice-roy, and hold safe the famous

SELAND is in better condition. There is evidently a change taking place. Sir Lucius O'Brien, has declared that the Irish members must act-not agitate-that if they do so, Government and the English will meet them in a

The English Government and people are getting along better and better. The revenue has and above all bad laws may have caused, that the resources of the people are undiminished, and their industry unimpaired.

The controversy about the Bishops is over. ceremony is singular, and we give part of it. At the confirmation of Mr. Lee, proclamation was made as follows:-

"Ovez, Ovez, Ovez, all manner of persons who shall or will object to the confirmation of the Rev. James Prince Lee to be Bishop of the Episcopal See of Manchester, let them now come forward, and make their objections in due form of law, and they shall be heard."

"Mr. Gutteridge: 'I am an opposer, and object to these proceedings.'
"Sir J. Dodson: What is your name?

"Mr. Gutteridge: Thomas Gutteridge. "Where is your residence?-I live in Cannon-street, Birmingham. "What is your profession?-I am a Surgeon. "Do you mean to object to the confirmation of the Lord elected Bishop of Manchester ?- I

"Have you your objections drawn up in what purports to be due form of law?-Yes

Sir J. Dodson: Let me see them. "Mr. Gutteridge: The first is a protes against the proceedings of this day-'I Thomas tteridge, a member of the united church of England and Ireland, do protest against the proedings of this day, for the confirmation of the Rev. J. P. Lee, Bishop elect of Manchester, on the ground that it is unlawful to proceed to such confirmation elsewhere than in the province of York, and also on the ground that due and sufficient notice and publicity have not been | ment." given of such intended confirmation.'

"Sir J. Dodson immediately intimated that the protest could not be entertained. "Mr. Gutteridge: I have also articles to pre-

"Sir J. Dodson: By whom are they signed? "Mr. Gutteridge: By myself, 'Thomas Gut-Sir J. Dodson: Well, then, listen. [Reading] from a manuscript which he had brought with him, previously prepared. |-We feel it to be our duty not to permit you to appear and oppose the confirmation of the Lord elected Bishop of

Manchester. We sit here as commissioners of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, for the express purpose of confirming the election made by the Dean and Chapter of Manchester, and we to the confirmation without committing or suf-fering any let or hinderance thereto." When Dr. HAMPDEN was confirmed, there was

much confusion. There was "loud laughter"-shouts-cries of "Oh! Oh!" "A mockery," "shame," "order." No objections were heard. Dr. Lushington refused to allow opposition. So Dr. Hampden was confirmed, nem. con. Doug-

garded by her enemies, than as contemptible and

But the opposing Bishops meet with no mercy. They are assailed on all sides.

been appointed Health Officer of New York .--

The General Court commenced its session on Monday the 7th inst. at Frankfort, Judge Bridges, presiding.

ted in attending upon the poor.

War has broken out among the Texas Indians-the Camanches and Delawares.

The Commissioners of Ohio and Virginia hav failed to settle the boundaries between these

Navigation on the Lakes was not suspended at the latest dates.

Incidents of a Day among the Emigrants to California

Our readers will find on the 4th page an nirable chapter with this title, taken at random, from a forthcoming work by our friend Edwin Bryant, Esq. The public will be glad to learn that the task of preparing a book on California and the intermediate country-a work combinthe emigrant, and a narrative of unflagging interest for the general reader, has fallen to the lot of one so conscientious and capable. The first volume, the journey to California, complete in itself, is ready for the press, and will be published with as little delay as possible. The second volume, descriptive of the country and its people, and narrating the stirring events of its Glasgow, 28 Dec., last, and made a speech. He invasion and conquest, will follow at an early

REMARKS ON THE PAST AND ITS LEGACIES TO AMERICAN SOCIETY. By J. D. Nourse. Louisville, Ky .: Morion & Griswold: 1847.

We are rejoiced to see that this meritorious volume is fast winning its way to the permanent popularity it so richly deserves. The genial and just appreciation of such critics as Mr. Willis, of the Home Journal, and Mr. Hoffman, of the Literary World, has shortened its season of probation, and secured it, at once, a high place among the "books that are books." We have marked for quotation some of its characteristic passages, and shall give them from

Apropos of the Home Journal and Literary World. We advise those of our readers who wish to know what is passing in the world of Letters, and the world we live in, to subscribe for them at once. We know no more pleasant companions for the fireside at home. The performance fully comes up to the prospectusthey make no promise to the ear and break it to

THE UNION MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, 1848, is pefore us. The illustrations are excellent. The literary portion, varied, racy, and of admirable workmanship. The 'prentice hand of young, experimental authorship is nowhere visible, but each article seems to be the result of recognized And as when all the summer trees are seen. and matured ability-sure to please because

willing and worthy to please. THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, for January, 1848, edited by President Bascom, and published by Messrs. Morton and Griswold, So serious should my youth appear among Louisville, has been received. We have not had time to read it, but a judicious friend who has, says it maintains the high promise of the That in my age as cheerful I might be, previous numbers, and is altogether worthy the As the green winter of the holly tree.' extended and extending patronage it receives, and the wide influence it wields.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. We have received in due course the numbers of this ever welcome and excellent journal.

Miss EDGRWORTH has brought out a new work. Orlandino. The story illustrates, self-denial It is now near fifty years since she published her first work.

TITMARSH is out with "Our Street." He is a fallen off-but the decrease is far less than we regular gossip. Last year at Christmas he told expected to find it. Indeed the returns show, all about Mrs. Perkins' ball-this year he opens whatever temporary suffering, panic, pressure, the secret of our street. O! the tell-tale!

Political Movements.

Mr. LEE and Dr. Hampden are confirmed. The is made to Mr. Clay's Lexington Resolu-

A close vote is anticipated between Mr. Dallas and Mr. Buchanan, at the Pa. Democratic

A whisper is heard-where it comes from, or who sends it forth-we know not, announcing that Robert J. Walker will yet be the candidate of the Democratic party. If so, a strange state of things will exist.

First, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Cass, say what moderate pro-slavery men in the South think fair enough. These gentlemen, however, look and appeal to the South. For Southrons they write! Mr. Walker, on the other hand, if rightly construed by some of his friends, looks to the North, and talks so plainly that the perpetualists denounce him bitterly.

He gave at a celebration in Washington the following toast: "Annexed or conquered Territories:

State by legislation past or prospective; nor Congress by resolutions or enactments, direct or declaratory, can force the peculiar local institutions, North or South, against the will of their people, in violation of prior existing laws, and of the fundamental principle of self-govern-

"What does Mr. Walker mean?" asks the ral causes beyond the Rio Grande; now he talks five successive years. It is as follows: of Mexico tolerate no slavery. Over territory In 1842 - 135,910 acquired, annexed, these laws must be supreme. This is a limit to slavery.

"Has the South" continues the Mercury, ever forced its peculiar institution on any place gratifying increase of the exportation. But or on any people." Mr. Walker would say, supposing it were otherwise, the gentleman, "no; but she may. Therefore, I speak as I do." "But," adds the Mercury, your remark, "con-Home Market. Mr. Jefferson pointed it out consider that we are bound by law to proceed veys rebuke, implies censure, confesses wrong." long ago, and showed how, on account of the And so it does. The perpetualist is right, this saving of the cost of transportation, and for time. For what does he ask? That slavery better than the Foreign. And if part of the may be carried wherever our conquests may go This Mr. Walker, as understood, considers now consumed within the islands, which is the

stitution forbids it. that they shall become slave holders who do even that less of these commodities were rais not desire it." Agreed, says Mr. Walker. the negroes being disposed to turn more of their industry to other productions—to raising yams, Was ever the election or installation of a beadle more indecently conducted than the confirmation of Mr. Lee and Dr. Hamppen? We fear down in the Constitution. We cannot force the market or for their families, what then? that St. James, and the patron saint, whoever he slavery where it don't exist; there is no power The better the farmer can suit himself with his is, of Bow, must have been sadly scandalized by in the National Government to create it. So the exhibitions of Saturday and Tuesday last, in the National Government to become slave hold-the increase of the value of land and of the their respective churches. Great, too, must be a body legally can desire to become slave hold-the increase of the value of land and of the wealth of the proprietors. Is it not so? And the offence which these proceedings have given to all true members of the establishment. It joins our perpetualist, "that we shall not be is that failure, even in an economical point of remains for them to consider what, besides her forced to cease to be slave holders until we deemoluments, the Church of England gains by her connexion with the State. What else does she derive from that alliance but disgrace and Walker. "The very thing I contend for. Stay degradation? If, for the sake of being laden in South Carolina, stay in any slave State, and and I speak the same language? Do I underwith temporalities she will submit to be covered you shall have your desire; but step over the with ignominy, how otherwise will she be reslavery shall exist here," and you force the in-stitution upon a free soil. It is not a good rule of their own bodies and souls, introduced to that won't work both ways."

The member for Charleston, Mr. Holmes, voon the Northern coast of Africa. All on board ted for Mr. Winthrop as Speaker. The Mercuwere lost (number 270!) save four! She was a ry is down upon him hot; a correspondent, hot- ever sealed, to all that had been said, and no ter yet. No compromise—no connection with where more loudly than in these islands, of the opponents—and all who are not for us is against us. A shrewd Virginia Democrat suggests that A FAT OFFICE .-- Dr. Samuel R. Childs has us. A shrewd Virginia Democrat suspects that the object of the perpetualist is really to defeat ful for their vindictive maw, if vindictive pas-The office is said to be worth \$40,000 a year. Mr. Cabell of Florida. "What matters the sions had had sway. But not one act of vic-

this, a peace and good order have prevailed, which would do honor to any civilized community. If that is a failure, will some one tell me what represent the would have been triumphant and glorious. Twenty Catholic clergymen have perished in Senator Pearce. This is declared to be a great success? I should be glad to be informed. The Leeds, Liverpool, and Bolton, of fever contrac- anti-war triumph—and a severe rebuke of Reverdy Johnson, his colleague.

We noticed the election of Mr. Soule, by the and a resolution introduced into the House to probe the matter. Isaac Myles, it is affirmed, received a consideration to stay away-Soule received 68, and Kenner 63 votes on the third

The Democrats had elected all the State officers, printer, State treasurer, &c. Messrs.

with me last Saturday evening, stated that four negroes had been offered him not to vote for a Whig United States Senator. The gentleman in the conversation was speaking of the election by the Legislature of a Senator on the following Monday. He did not state by whom the offer was made. He further stated in the same conversation that he was old-that he had two negro boys and a woman, which was sufficient ing the fullest and most reliable information for for him—and that he wished to preserve his conscience pure, as a good conscience was worth more than property.

This statement, we have already mentioned led to the appointment of a Committee of Investigation.

Dickens and the Dinner.

Dickens presided at the Athenaum Dinner, "hits" on such occasions. He met with a warm reception, and his speech was greeted with hearty applause. We cannot give it for want of room, and if we had that, we doubt if many portions of it would be relished, so purely local are they. He closed as follows :

"It seems to me to be a moral, delightful, and happy chance, that this meeting has been held at this genial season of the year, when a new time is, as it were, opening before us, and when we celebrate the birth of that divine and blessed l'eacher, who took the highest knowledge into the humblest places, and whose great system comprehended all mankind. I hail it as a mos auspicious omen, that at this time of the year, when many scattered friends and families are re-assembled, for the members of this institution to be calling men together from all quarters, with a brotherly view to the general good, and a view to the general improvement; as I consider that such designs are practically worthy of the faith we hold, and a practical remembrance of the words, "On earth peace, and good will towards man." (Applause.) I hope that every year which dawns on your institution, will find it richer in its means of usefulness, and greyer headed in the honor and respect it has gained. It can hardly speak for itself more appropriatey than in the words of an English writer, when contemplating the English emblem of this period of the year, the holly tree:

"And should my youth, as youth is apt I know, Some harshness show, All vain asperities I day by day

Till the smooth temper of my age should be, Like the high leaves upon the holly tree.

So bright and green, The helly leaves a sober hue display, Less bright than they ; But when the bare and wintry woods we see, What, then, so cheerful as the holly tree :

The thoughtless throng ; So would I seem amid the young and gay, More grave than they

Commerce of Cleveland. The following comparative statement show the value of merchandize and produce imported into, and exported from Cleveland in 1846

and 1847 :	Cremma in to
Exports. 1846. Coastwise, \$7,040,49 Foreign, 462,93	
Total, \$7,503,426	\$9,623,1
Coastwise, \$2,045,49. Foreign, 10,18	
Total, \$2,055,68 Excess of exports \$5,447,64	
The quantity of flour export	ed this year a

A great Clay meeting came off in Pittsburgh | ceeds that of last year by 361,870 bbls. or about on Thursday week. A full and hearty response 106 per cent, The excess of wheat this year Abolition,) shall never be wanting." over last, is 759,101 bushels or nearly 59 per cent. The aggregate export of Indian corn has swollen from 413,147 bushels in 1846, to 1,423,-669 bushels in 1847, being an increase of 1,002,which is over 27 per cent.

Mr. Palfrey's Speech.

Mr. P's. speech, mainly in reply to Mr. Clingman's, part of which we gave some time ago, is characterized by great ability, genuine fervor, and a manly spirit, marked, as a matter of course, by the highest courtesy. We give a portion of it below. It is in reply to Mr. Clingman's remarks upon the failure of Emancipation in the West Indies:

Again: he (Mr. Clingman) appealed to the "failure of the emancipation of negroes in the West Indies," (page S.) The gentleman gets his views of this from the English merchants, who try the question of success or failure by the amount of their importations of coffee and sugar from the islands. [Mr. CLINGMAN was understood to say that he had his information from those who had personally visited the islands.] The statements of visiters, Mr. Chairman, are conflicting. I have statements different from what have reached the gentleman, on which I am disposed to rely. I am very anxious to see the recent Parliamentary Reports, and have sent for them for the purpose of be-Charleston Mercury. Aye, what? He has ing aided to clear up the contradictions. I have said before, that slavery cannot exist from natu- before me a table showing the amount of sugar exported from the British West India islands in

of forcing, of prior existing laws. The laws In 1841 - 125,295 hogsheads, 12,225 tierees 15,985 do. 13,640 do. In 1843 - 141,100 In 1844 - 138,150 16,395 do. Ia 1845 - 157,200 20,075 do.

Showing, on the whole, a constant and very like myself, I believe, is a friend to the Protective sugar and coffee which used to be sent abroad is forcing. Prior existing laws forbid it; the Congress being now in a condition to indulge in such luxuries, the decrease in the amount ex-"But" replies the Mercury, "we do not ask ported is little to the purpose. And, supposing farming, the more rent will he be willing to pay; and with the rise of rents of course comes But, Mr. Chairman, I am asnamed to argue

the question on such a basis. The failure of West India emancipation! Do the gentleman stand the gentleman, and does he understand himself? Failure, when 800,000 human chatthe relations of humanity, entitled to call their children their own, empowered to have husband and wife, brother and sister, in some intelligible sense! This, a failure! And mark the decisive practical contradiction given, and forsacrifice of one if a State can be saved thereby?" lence sullied that magnificent triumph of Christianity and Right; and, from that day to

idea has not yet dawned upon me. Once more the gentleman took ground against the pretty common opinion that, as he expresses it, "the continuance of slavery is injurious to La. Legislature, last week. Bribery is charged, us as a nation," (page 9.) He will excuse me for saying, that rarely has it been my chance to fall in with so palpable a non sequitur as that which lies in the chasm between his premises cattle only seventy-five remain. The wolves and his conclusion. "It may be remem he said, "that the view derived from the decennial census is well calculated to deceive. More han one hundred thousand foreigners annually arrive in the United States, who settle down almost entirely in the free States." Do they ?- ordered, the result of which was not known. drowned at Cincinnati on Sunday morning, while going on board of the steamer Jewess.

And why? Because in the free States the occupation of the laborer does not place him in a cupation of the laborer does not place him in And why? Because in the free States the oc-

The Hon. Isaac A. Myles, in a conversation the same advantages as the richest, and from which they can start in an equal competition with the sous of the richest for all the prizes of society. Nor only is this the case with foreigners.

Those who emigrate from the old Northern

on the other hand, a very large proportion of the emigration of the old Southern States goes into the free States of the Northwest." Indeed And what is it that sets the prodigious current of emigration so determinately in that direction winning even the sons of the sunny South from the homes of their childhood and the graves of their fathers, and all the associations of kindred and of memory, to seek the hardships of an un-tried condition and a Northern sky? Just the intense desire for that equality and those social advantages which the presence of slavery absolutely excludes. "This, I have observed myself." the gentleman continued, "is eminently true of the North Carolina emigrants; and I may add, too, that, but for this emigration, popula tion would increase in that State as fast as it would in any country, there being an abundant supply of the necessaries of life among the en-tire population." Ah! Mr. Chairman, "much virtue is in" but, as well as in "if." "But for this emigration," North Carolina would rapidly increase. Because of this emigation, it does not so increase. And what causes this emigration The gentleman told us what does not cause it. It is no want of a "supply of the necessaries of life," vulgarly so called. Of them, he said truly, they had abundance—plenty to eat, drink, at the Brazos on the 17th ult. ries of life" to right-minded people—equality of social position, and opportunities for personal improvement and advancement—the non-slave-holding North Carolinians have not enough and therefore they go elsewhere in search of them, keeping down the population of the State. as well as its wealth and consequence, of which,

spirit which George Fox found among the planters of Albemarle, has not died out there, and it s not satisfied with inferiority and stagnation. Let them get rid of slavery, and they can live at home without either. And when we have got at the cause which keeps down the comparative population, pros-peririty, and consequence of North Carolina, we can answer the same question in other aplications. We can tell why the growth of beautiful Kentucky keeps no better pace with her sister Ohio across the river, not so large and scarcely so fertile, yet the latter, though starting later, now nearly tripling the free population of the former. We can tell why Virginia, in the first half century of the Federal Government, increased her population from about three quarters of a million to about a million and a quarter, while New York, on a much smaller territory, enlarged her numbers from about 340,000 to nearly two millions and a half, and her estimated property had become nearly three times as great as that of the State, the most favored by nature of any in this Union .-We can tell why Maryland, most eligibly situated, has 27 free inhabitants to the square mile, and bleak and barren Massachusetts, 98. We

can explain how it came about that Michigan, in ten years before 1840, increased her free population 574 per cent., and Arkansus erected into on the state of the Union, and proceeded to a State about the same time, only 200 per cent. the further reference of the President's Mes-Washington saw the difference between Penn-Washington saw the difference between Penn-Mr. Smith made a strong and animated arguble discernment descried the cause to be in the must have, and that at a period not remote." sarily be incurred by its existence. And his august wisdom pointed out the proper Mr. Vinton closed the debate, and "There is only one proper and effectual mode," accomplished, and that is, by legislative authority; and this, as far as my suffrage will go,

From the N. O. Delta, Jan. 28th.

By the steamship Edith, Couillard, which left Vera Cruz on the 20th inst., we have papers and letters to the day of her sailing from Vera 522 bushels, and near 238 per cent. The in- Cruz, and letters from Mustang, from the city crease of wool is estimated at \$349,400 lbs., of Mexico, to the 13th inst. We are unable to give a third of the letters brought us by the

A train arrived on the 18th inst. at Vera Cruz, from the city of Mexico, under command of Capt. Chase and Lieut. Whitcomb. They left the city on the 3d inst. The Government train was to leave the city on the 6th inst., but it was thought that it could not do so until the 9th. They met Col. Dominguez's spy company at Amazuca, near Puebla. This company had had an engagement, in which he lost some fourteen, killed about one hundred of the enemy, and took Gen. Torrejon and two Colonels

Gen. Marshall was met at Perote, which place he left on the 11th inst. Col. Miles and his train were going in Perote on the 12th. When Capt. Chase was three days from Mexco, one of his men, who had been left behind.

joined him, and reported that a great quantity of wagons were in the Plaza, and that they were to accompany an expedition which was to be sent against Queretaro. The train which arrived at Vera Cruz on the

8th was a private train, and Lieut. Whitcomb furnished the foregoing information. There was a rumor at Tampico, on the 19th, that Guadalajara had pronounced in favor of

Santa Anna and the Dictatorship. We find this in a private letter, for which we are indebted to an obliging friend. Col. Hughes, Governor of Jalapa, had prohib-ited certain "Mexican gentleman," from assem-bling in front of the hotel called "Posada de Diligencias," where they have been in the hab-

The Edith experienced strong north-easterly winds during her whole passage, and was detained by the fog two days.

The Edith brought the bodies of the followng deceased officers--also, torty sick and dis-

it of insulting ladies passing by.

charged soldiers, two of whom died on the pasage:
Byt Col J S McIntosh, Capt Whipple, Lieut W S Bur Byt Col J S McIntosh, Capt Whipple, Lieut W S Burwell and Smith, 5th Inf; Capt S B Thornton, 2d Drags; Capt G Hanson, 7th Inf; Capt Capron, Capt Burke, Capt McKenzie, 2d Art; Capt M E Merrill, 3d Inf; Capt E K Smith, 1st Inf; Capt J W A; 1st Lieuts C B Daniels, Wm Armstrong, 2d Art; Lieut Johnson, Lieut J F Irons, Lt Hoffman, Lieut J D Bacon, 6th Inf; Lieut J J Burbank, 8th Inf; Lieut Sidney Smith, 4th Inf; Lieut E B Strong, J F Fairy, G W Ayres, 2d Art; T Cosley.

From the City of Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848. We have news to-day from Queretaro. Anaya, who was elected President after Santa Anna's resignation, has gone out of office, the term having expired, and Pena y Pena, by right of his office as Chief Justice, at present fills the vacant chair, or has been elected President—I cannot learn which, but I am inclined to believe the former. He has declared that he will pursue the policy of Anaya, who is supposed to be favorable to peace. The letter which brings this news is dated the 8th inst., and says the Cabinet has been reorganized by the appointment of Sr. Rosas as Minister of Foreign Re-

lations and temporary Secretary of the Treasury, Riva Salacio as Minister of Justice, and Pedro Maria Anaya as Secretary of War. Gen Scott had been advised of a concerted movement among the Mexicans, to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and make them prisoners or kill them. The plan was to have a body of guerrillas enter the city at a certain hour, and certain portions of the population

should rise and aid in the attack. The plan was defeated by the vigilance of the officers. One cart was seized during the night containing 100 stand of arms. The chief conspirators are Mexican soldiers who assumed citizens' dress when our army

entered the city. A few days may reveal more upon the subject. A similar attempt was also made at Puebla, which Col. Childs promptly

Mutiny of Troops, &c., &c. St. Louis, Feb. 7.

We have news from Fort Mann to the 20th Col. Gilpin is still at Fort Brent. The Mexicans and Camanches are gathering about two hundred and fifty miles southward of that point preparing to attack him. One company and one section of artillery have been ordered to join him. Col. Gilpin will march against them about the middle of this month. Great difficulty has been experienced at Fort

are so abundant that they are daily destroying A detachment under Lieut. O'Hara ordered to escort the sutlers' train, refused to obey and deserted to a man. A Court Martial had been

Capt. Peltzer and Holscheitzer will garrison

From the Rio Grande

By an arrival at New Orleans intelligence to he 13th Jan. has been received from Gen. Wool's headquarters at Monterey. It was rumored that 10,000 Mexicans were marching from San Luis upon Saltillo. Gen. Wool in consequence, had notified the merchants of States almost all go to the new free States, while Monterey, Camargo, &c., that he could afford them no protection in the way of escorts. Col. Carrasco, a Mexican officer of distinction, proposed, it is said, to Gen'l. Wool a pronuncia mento in favor of the United States, on the part of the States of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, and Coahuila, and to bring in Canales.

We learn that Capt. Hickey, formerly editor P. M. of the Vicksburg Sentinel, is undoubtedly elected to the Senate from the district in which Brazos Santiago is situated, in the place of Col.

Kinney, resigned.
The steamship Ohio, Capt. Burns, arrived at the Brazos on the 22d inst. Capt. Deas, of the Artillery, who was a short time since wounded by a Mexican lancer be-

tween Saltillo and Monterey, has recovered rom the effects of his wound. The Matamoras Flag of the 22d contradicts the report as to the probable death of Capt. G. K. Lewis, from wounds received in a recent

fight with the Indians near Parras. He was able to move about the streets of Saltillo with slight aid from a crutch. The steam propeller Massachusetts, Captain Wood, fourteen days from New York, arrived

> CONGRESS. THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order and proceeded in a well-organized community, the industrious to the consideration of the regular morning

lasses are always the support and strength .-This remark on the tendency of emigration to Sundry petitions and memorials were presentthe free States, said the gentleman, was "emiand referred to the appropriate Committees. nently true of the North Carolina emigrants." Several bills of a private nature were passed. should expect it, from the well-known sound On motion the Senate laid aside all further sense and independent character of the good old business, and proceeded to the consideration of North State. The free, "tender, and open" he Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Bell resumed his remarks. He charged that from the conduct of the administration he of Louisville. did not believe that they either expected or desired to conclude a treaty with the existing Government of Mexico.

Mr. Jefferson Davis rose and explained that he would be satisfied with a treaty that would negative, by a vote of 18 nays to 10 yeas. give to the United States the Sierre Madre as Mr. Wall moved to reconsider the vote re the boundary. He prayed God that such a jecting the third reading of the bill, to incortreaty might be made before the Senator should porate the Kentucky College of Medicine and have concluded his speech.

Mr. Bell responded, that he prayed to God such might be the case, but he despaired of such result, as he could not regard the views of the Hon. Senator (Jefferson Davis) as the views of the administration in this matter, nor as the on the bill giving an action of trespass to the views of the supporters of the President, unless they had changed them recently. He then pro- After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Wintersmith's ceeded to point out the obstacles that must first be encountered in forming a Government in the territory that might be acquired. Mr. Sevier has the floor on this question for

to-morrow. On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. After sundry motions, and some little confu ion, the House took up the order of the day. and went into Committee of the Whole

ment against the administration, and charged laws for abolishing slavery, "laws," said he, for that gross deception had been practiced rela-34 once too hopefully, "which there is nothing tive to the estimates of the cost of the war. more certain than that Maryland and Virginia and the amount of public debt that must neces-

method of relief, as well as the crying need. the previous question, which was on the adop-being called, it was carried; 45 to 37. tion of Mr. Wilmot's amendment, which was 84 he wrote to Robert Morris, "by which it can be taken by yeas and nays, and decidad in the

negative by yeas 38, nays 143. Mr. Vinton's resolutions generally were (mark it, George Washington's suffrage for adopted. The House was engaged the remainder of

the day, on unimportant business. [The Congressional proceedings of yesterday Wednesday) were delayed, the wires being occupied in having the steamer's news telegraphed South.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

The proceedings of Congress on the 2d inst., passed. were rather unimportant. Mr. Bell in the Senate contended for a treaty with Mexico, making the Sierra Madre as the In the House the debate on the President' Message was continued.

Mr. Wilmot's motion asking for a direct tax for the expenses of the war; was lost. The other business was unimportant. FRIDAY, Feb. 4. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business which was of an unimportant A bill making appropriations for the improve-

ment of Savanah river, passed.

On motion, the Senate laid aside all other business and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, the Ten Regiment Bill. Mr. Sevier spoke in favor of the bill, much as

he usually speaks, vindicating the democratic ate bill to facilitate the construction of eleommenced the war by attacking Thornton's dragoons. He disclaimed the purpose or intention of the administration desiring to conquer Mexico, but refused to consent to the withdraw-

Mr. Hunter has the floor on this question for The Senate on motion adjourned over until

HOUSE.

In the House the morning business was un-The House refused Messrs. Sims and Wilnot the privilege of making personal explana tion in relation to their remarks of the prece-

self into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to take up the bill to negotiate a loan, which motion was negatived. Mr. Rockwell then moved that the House go nto Committee of the Whole and take up the regular calendar, which motion was agreed to.

and after some time spent therein, the commit-

Mr. Vinton moved that the House resolve it-

tee rose and reported several private bills. A communication was received from the War Department, in answer to a resolution of the House calling for information in relation to the House, when, on motion, both were refer-Gen. Taylor's reply to Secretary Marcy's re- red to a select committee of one from each Conbuke for having written the letter to General Gaines, wherein the General spoke in no very favorable terms of the conduct of the administration in regard to the war, and the order for him to remove his position from Corpus Christi. In the reply of Gen. Taylor to Secretary Marcy, he says he would write again as he then did; that he was aware of the administration's nostility, he felt conscious of the rectitude of his motives and actions, and had naught to fear. He asked no favors, and would not shrink from

The House then on motion adjourned over until Monday. Pending the motion to adjourn sundry petitions and memorials were presented

SATURDAY, Feb. 5. Neither House of Congress was in session to-day, having adjourned over, on Friday, till Monday.

Monday, Feb. 7. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order and proceed-

ed to the consideration of the morning business. The Senate up to the above hour was engaged in unimportant business. Resolutions from the House voting thanks to some discussion referred to the committe on Gens. Scott and Taylor for their efficient services in Mexico, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Baldwin's resolutions calling upon the can Commissioners, and the counter project relation to the annual message of the Governor, referred to by Mr. Trist, were adopted. On motion the order of the day, the Ten Regiment Bill, was taken up.

Mr. Miller spoke at some length in opposi-tion to the passage of the Ten Regiment Bill, contending that the present force in Mexico was sufficient for the legitimate purposes of the war and sufficient to hold the conquests made Mr. Miles has the floor on this question for

to-morrow. On motion the Senate then adjourned HOUSE. Mr. Broadwell, from the Committee on Re-

volutionary Claims, reported a joint resolution to pay to the widow of Mr. Hornbeck, deceased, the funeral expenses the same as if he had been Mr. Atkinson spoke upon the question and moved its reference to the Committee of Ac-

The Speaker then announced that the first business upon his table was the reports of com-mittees. The further business of the House was

unimportant. Sundry bills were reported, read a second time, and referred to the appropriate commit-

The House'then took up the loan bill. Mr. Vinton moved to amend by substituting sixteen millions for eighteen millions. He then argued the whole question, remarking that he would predict that more would be made than then asked for.

The House, on motion, took a recess

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

TUESDAY, Feb. 1. SENATE.

Mr. J. Speed Smith, from the committee on Internal Improvement-reported a bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph

mpany; read and ordered to be printed. A bill from the House to increase the revenue; the bill taxes all drugs, medicines, &c., sent into this State by persons not residents, and requiring Pedlars of patent Medicines to take out licenses, with a substitute for the first ection; substitute adopted and the bill then

day of February; laid on the table. The apportionment bill was made special order of the day for to-merrow.

The House resolved itself into committee the whole, Mr. Harris in the chair, on the bill giving the action of trespass to the widow and nfant children of persons killed, which was discussed by several members. The House transacted but little other busi-

ness, except of a local or uninteresting char-

WEDNESDAY, February 2. SENATE.

Mr. Evans, from the committee on Education eported a bill to incorporate the Kentucky College of Medicine and Surgery, in the city

Mr. Hobbs addressed the Senate in opp to the bill, and Mr. Evans in favor of it. The question being upon engrossing the bill and reading it a third time, it was decided in the

porate the Kentucky College of Medicine and Surgery, lost.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Harris in the Chair, widow and infant children of persons killed .amendment to strike out, was then adopted. Mr. Towles moved to amend by adding, that in all cases, the real and intrinsic value of the

given; but withdrew it on request. Mr. Collins then moved to amend by adding that no suit for the recovery of damages should be tried until the criminal prosecution was determined.

evidence of the value should be allowed to be

The Speaker thought the amendment was unconstitutional, for every case was to be tried when ready, and every man was entitled to ustice "speedily without delay," &c. Mr. Chilton moved that the committee and report the bill to the house; carried.

journ; the ayes and nays being called, it was lost: 15 to 66. Mr. J. Brown moved to lay the bill and the amendments on the table. The year and

Mr. Harris moved that the House do now ad

THURSDAY, February 3. SENATE. Mr. Boyd, from the committee on Religion, reported a bill to incorporate the Walnut Street Christian Church of the City of Louisville—

Tead and passed.

Sch ATE.

\$6 75@\$7 \$\psi\$ bil, for Flour, Wheat, 75@\$0 cts; Barley 93 cts; Oa's 65 cts \$\psi\$ bushel; and Corn 96 cts \$\psi\$ bushel of sixty pounds. Rye Flour we quote at \$4 75. Buck. wheat Flour is 24c. \$\psi\$ wheat is scarce and rather dull at the mills at \$0 cts per bushel. Corn 35@40c. read and passed.

The proceedings in the House are of so liitle interest that we omit them entirely.

SENATE. FRIDAY, February 4.

and referred to the committee on the sinking A bill to incorporate the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church South; read oth, 1822 20c. HEMP -- We hear of but little doing in Hemp. The Mr. Hobbs reported a bill to revive the char-

ter incorporating the Louisville and Shepnerdsville turnpike road company; read once and re-

HOUSE. Mr. Collins-internal improvement-a Senate bill to facilitate the construction of electric The amendments were briefly discussed by Messrs. Grainger, Wintersmith, Collins, Hardy, T. D. Brown, Towles and Combs, and then they

were adopted. On the amendment to strike out the Penitentiary clause in the bill. Mr. Moore said that he hoped that the Penitentiary clause would not be stricken out, that he had long since been convinced that he who would maliciously destroy either private or public property, is as corrupt in heart as he who would maliciously take away the life of a man;

ADDER.—Prime Dutch Madder is worth 14c. in the would maliciously take away the life of a man; he was also of the opinion that it was necessary

for the protection of the line that this penal clause should be retained.

On motion of Mr. Grainger, the bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Monday next.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Towles in the chair, on the bill to abolish the militia system, and revise and permanently establish common schools in this Commonwealth.

of the very best quanty, is purchased at \$2.50 at the long.

ACKEREL—We quote No 1 in bbls at \$12; hf bbls \$7; No 2 in bbls at \$6,75(\$67,00\$.

NAILS—We quote at 42c. for 8d. 4c. for 10c. 5c. for 6d. 54c. for 4d, and 64 for 3d.

OILS—We quote best winter strained Lard Oil at 60c Linseed do, 57 to 60c. per gallon; Tanners do, from \$17 to \$21 per bbl; Castor Oil at \$1.25 per gal.

ONONS—Are worth\$1.10 per bbl. at the river, and schools in this Commonwealth.

Mr. T. D. Brown offered a substitute for the The House accordingly resolved itself into a bill, which was to provide for taking the sense of Committee of the Whole upon a private bill, the people at the next election in regard to increasing the direct tax two cents on each one

hundred dollars worth of property, for school purposes, &c. The bill and substitute were then reported to gressional district.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

SENATE.

Mr. Hardin, from the judiciary committee eported a bill to incorporate the Grand Divison of the Sons of Temperance, of the State of Kentucky; read and passed. Mr. Swope, from the committee on Privileges and Elections—a bill from the House con-

Mr. J. Speed Smith moved to re-commit the bill to the Internal Improvement committee; Mr. Williams offered a preamble and resolu-tions in relation to the Mexican war and the Wilmot Proviso. (Their length precludes their publication this morning; they shall appear to-

HOUSE. Mr. Smith, of the Select Committee, to whor was referred the resolutions and amendments in

reported the following: Here follow the resolutions we referred to They speak of the failures of the Governor to make mention of the Kentucky Cavalry, the Louisville Legion, and Capt. W.lliams' company, in his annual message, and then applaud of the patterns of Paper Hangings. Manufactured by ISAAC PUGH & CO. them for the bravery they have displayed.]
The resolutions were discussed at length, and some amendments offered were rejected. The question now being on the adoption of

the resolutions as reported by the committee they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Towles offered a substitute for the original control of the original control original control original control original control original control original control inal preamble, the object of which was to ex-cuse the Governor for his failure to speak of the other Kentucky troops in his message, at-tributing it to inadvertence, which substitute was laid upon the table by a vote of 73 to 8. Mr. Moore reported a bill for the Geological survey of the State; read, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS-Our market, for the week past, has not been as active as it was the week previous, and transac tions in the various leading branches have become more Groceries appear to be well sustained. The sales are light, and the receipts continue quite good. In New

light, and the receipts continue quite good. In New Orleans, at the last dates, transactions in Sugar and Molasses were quite brisk, and prices appeared to be well sustained, the sales being generally at the outside range of quotations. The market was tolerably well supplied, and the greater portion of the sales were for the supply of our Western marts.

Since our last we have received two weeks later European news by the Acadia, her dates being up to the middle of January. The markets for Cotton, Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Iron have further declined. The Cotton market had been firm, with light transactions, but prior to the steamer's sailing it had declined fully one-half cent. It appears that the receipts of Cotton into Great Britain this season from this country have considerably failen off, while the receipts from India have increased. Many additional heavy failures have occurred in Europe, chiefly among South American and India merchants, a uses, and one or two m

few German houses, and one or two more of the interior manufacturing and spinning establishments. It is now supposed by many that the Cotton crop this year, in the United States, will not exceed two millions of bales, which is based mainly in the falling off of the receipts into the various ports. In New Orleans there is an increase of receipts of upwards of one hundred thousend bales, while the receipts into all the ports of the United States show a decrease of sixty-one thousand five hundred bales. At several of the points where there is a deficiency in the number of bales, it has been noticed that the weight of the bales is much greater than heretofore. The very low rates that have prevailed all along have induced the planters to hold back their Cotalong have induced the planters to hold back their Cotton, and not send it into the market, and we think there is but little doubt that the crop of '47 will exceed two millions of bales.

The market for Provisions, Breadstuffs, &c., has been

disposed to take the prevailing rates for their products. As the foreign news is of an unfavorable character, we do not look for any improvement in prices at present.

The monetary condition of the whole country appears to be unusually restricted. Our money affairs, however, are in as good condition as any, but the bank facilities are quite limited, and exchanges on the East are in light sums, and inadequate for the demand.

The weather has been very cold and disagreeable for the past few days, and considerable ice formed, fit for the

past few days, and considerable ice formed, fit for pa. x ing away for summer use. The river is receding rapid ly, there being but about six feet water in the canal. ly, there being but about six feet water in the canal— Freights to the South are enhanced somewhat, but there is still a great deal going forward. BAGGING AND ROPE—There is but very little doing

BAGGING AND ROPE—There is but very little doing in these staples, and the market continues unusually duil. Light sales are made for the supply of Planters, at 13@ 13\(\text{ic}\) for the former and 7@7\(\text{ic}\). for the latter. Rope meets with fair demand, as the stock is quite small.—The receipts this week I ave amounted to 613 pieces and 637 coils. The shipments amounted to only 227 pieces and 309 soils. The stock of each on hand amounts to 16.252 pieces and 4,509 coils.

BEANS.—Sales of several lots by the barrel from stores at \$2.50@43.00: sales from the country at 75c per stores at \$2.50@43.00: sales from the country at 75c per stores.

BROOMS-Best Shaker are worth \$2, and comme \$1 10 to 1 20 per dozen. BARLEY—Is bought at 50@52c per bush.

BEESWAX—We quote at 20c from the country, CHEESE.—The market is almost bare of good Cheese We quote light sales, from stores, of W. R. at 7c.; retail sales at 74c.; Inferior lots are selling at 4@64c.
COAL.—The supply of Pittsburgh at the Creek is quite fair. Best Pittsburgh is retailing, at the river, at 126 cents per bushel, delivered. Pomeroy Coal we quot retail, at 16@11c. per bushel. CANDLES.—Best sperm is scarce at 35@38c, as per puantity. Mould Candles 9@10c. Star Candles from he factory 22c.

COTTON BATTING.—There is no change, and we

quote as before, say 14c.

CATTLE.—Sales of Beeves at from 3½ to 4½ per cwt. Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Lambs \$1 to 1 50. Calves for veal; \$2 to 3. Cows and Calves \$15 to 25. COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-At the close of husband should be the measure of damages, and | last week there were considerable transactions in Cotton. Since then the receipts have materially increased, but we hear of no sales. The stock on hand is a very ample one for this market. Our quotations for ordinary to fair qualities are 5@64c. for Tenn. and Ala. Good Miss. is held at 7c. The receipts of Cotton yarns have been increased this week. Sales of Cotton yarns in lots at 64. 74, and 84c. per dozen, for the different numbers. Sales to the city trade and in large lots, are at 5 per cent. off. CORDAGE.—Prices stationary, and sales made every day at 11c for tar and oiled Cordage. Manilla Cordage

nay at 11e for tar and offed Cordage. Standing Cordage we quote at 17@26c.

DRY GOODS.—Cabot A, Sic; Allegheny D, 9; inferior brands 7@8c; A C P Ticks 14c; Methun do 16@17c. other brands 9 to — c; brown Drillings 8@9c; bleached Goods 6 to 10c; 16 blue rise, Fall River, 10i@11c., do do Merrimack, 114@12c; Fancy do 7 to 15c; Red Flannels 33c; Jeans 20 to 35c; Plaid Linseys 18 to 25c. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The unlavorable tenor of the

slight decline in our market. The supplies, however, continue limited. We quote sales in lots from stores at \$4.60(\alpha \delta 15; retail sales at \$5, delivered. The prices

read and passed.

Mr. Evans reported a bill from the House to amend the charter of the Louisville Turnpike Road Company, and the Shelbyville Turnpike Road Company, with an amendment; amendment adopted, and the bill was read and passed.

Outs scarce at 28@35c.

FRUITS—We quote Dried Peaches at \$1.50; sales of Apples at \$1.50@\$2.50 per bbl. Peeled Peaches \$2.50 agar grapes \$3.50 per keg; Currants 14c; Frunes 25c; Almonds 16c; Figs 16c per lb; Sicily Oranges and Lemons 25c; Soles per box. Sales of new Dried Apples at 70 agar grapes 23.50 per keg; Currants 14c; Frunes 25c; Almonds 16c; Figs 16c per lb; Sicily Oranges and Lemons 25c; Soles per box. Sales of new Dried Apples at 70 agar grapes 23.50 per keg; Currants 14c; Frunes 25c; Almonds 16c; Figs 16c per lb; Sicily Oranges and Lemons 25c; Soles per box. Sales of new Dried Apples at 70 agar grapes 25c; Soles per box.

@75c per bushel.
GROCERIES.—The sales of Groceries this week have been quite brisk to the country trade and consumers, by the sales in large lots have not been very extensive. Prices are pretty generally sustained, and the market is quite firm at quotations. The receipts continue quite ample, though the stock in first hands is rather small.

We hear of sales of Rio Coffee in lots at 7½, 7½, and 7½ Mr. Hobbs laid before the Senate, the annual report of the Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance company.

Mr. Hardin, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of Wm. R. McKee, deceased; read twice, and referred to the committee on the sinking and referred to the committee of the si at 7@74c. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at 64@84c. Loaf Sugar in bbls at 9@12c for the different qualities.— Rice by the tierce we quote at 44@5c; in kegs at 54 cts. GUNNY BAGS AND HEMP SACKS.—Sales of Gunny Bags at 22@23c. Grain Sacks, manufactured of

> HEMP—We hear of but fittle doing in fremp, and receipts and sales continue light. In the Easteru marke there has been a gradual improvement lately in the rates of the sales of dew-rotted. The crop of the State is below the average this season, but the unfavorable weather caused a great portion of the Hemp to be of a dark color, which is rather unmarketable at the East. We quote loose lots from the country at \$4, 50 per cwt. The rate from stores \$5@5 50 per cwt for bailed dew-rotted. HAY.—Sales of baled Timothy from the river at \$11 00

p ton. Retail sales from stores at 65 cts p 100 lbs. Sales of loose Hay from the country in wagons at 60 cts per 100 lbs. HOPS-Western are worth 11c per lb, Eastern, baled worth 124c per lb.

IRON—We have no change to notice. We quote bar at 34@4c. Charcoal Bloom worth 4c. Tennessee cold blast, \$30 per ton.

INDIGO.—For best Carraccas Indigo, 95c@1 90 \$ 5. by the ceroon is obtained.

LEATHER.—Skirting 22@23c; Sole Leather \$18@

cask,
MALT-75c per bushel is paid for this article.
MUSTARD SEED.—All that is brought into market
of the very best quality, is purchased at \$2.50 at the fac-

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York.

JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts., Philadelphia The subscriber offers for sale, a choice collection of Apple trees, embracing all of the varietie usually planted in the west. These trees are un surpassed in size, symetry, and vigorous growth, measuring from 6 to 10 feet high. They were grown in his nursery at Brandenburg, Meade county, Ky., and will be delivered in Louisville, or at any intermediate landing, at \$12 50 to \$15 per hundred, according to size. If or Mr. Swope, from the committee on Privileges and Elections—a bill from the House concerning the election of electors—provides, in
from 4 to 6 feet high may be had at 50 cts., each.

ISAAC PUGH & CO.,

morrow.)
The resolutions of Mr. Williams were after some discussion referred to the committe on some discussion referred to be printed.

Borders, Have elways on hand, as large an assortment as any in the city, of the newest designs of American & French Paper Hangings, Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are particularly invited to call.

IRA BURDSALL,

OOPER'S, Carpenter's, Cabinet, Wagon and Chair Maker's Tools of every description, always on hand or made to order at short notice. Also, Greenwood's and other Locks and Latekes. Broad, Narrow, and Coares Butts; Cabinet Hardware, Mahogany Knobs, and a general assortment of Bardware, such as used by House Builders and Cabinet Makers. All of which with he sold at maderate arises.

cerning the election of electors—provides, in accordance with the act of Congress, for holding the election on one day only—the first Tuesday in November.

A bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Company.

Mr. Hobbs effered an amendment, to incorporate the People's Telegraph Company; concurred in.

Mr. I Speed Smith moved to re-commit the accordance with the act of Congress, for hold-Also, many varieties of the Pear, Cherry, Plum, &c.

No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA.

sept 18, 1847--1y

MECHANIC'S TOOL STORE.

J. H. SMITH.

Plane and Edge Tool Manufacturer,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Builders' Hardware, and Mechanic's

Tools Generally.

218, Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th streets,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Artisan. BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

The day is past-the quiet night Toward its midhour weareth on ; His work-shop has been closed for hours-A good day's labor done. The toil is hard that brings him bread; And sometimes he hath scant supply When droops a while his manly head,

And glistens his full eye. Yet from the trial shrinks he not; For he has youth, and strength, and will; And though his toil is ill repaid. Bends daily to it still.

He sometimes murmurs,-but his pride Checks each expression at its birth,-That blessings to his class denied Surround the drones of earth.

He passes morn, and noon, and night, The homes of luxury and wealth ; And glances at their gilded ease His eye will take by stealth. And shadows gather on his face, At times-but instantly depart-He feels such weakness a disgrace Both to his head and heart.

His calling sometimes takes him where Wealth, worth, grace, beauty, all unite; And lovely tones arrest his ear, And lovely looks his sight:-And much he thinks-and half he sighs-Yet ere his welcome work is done. He longs for home, and Mary's eyes, And for his prattling son.

And wife and child before him sleep ; And he has pass'd the half-spent night In study close and deep. The lamp burns dim-the fire is low-The book is closed wherein he read; But wildly swell the streams of Thought Its fountain-pages fed.

His labor hath been light to-day ;

With eyes fixed calmly on the floor, But varying and expressive face, He cons the lesson o'er and o'er-The history of his race. And much he finds of word and deed. Whose virtue is example now; But more that makes his bosom bleed, And darkens o'er his brow :-

The thirst for wealth-the strife for power The ceaseless struggle for renown-The daring that hath seized a realm, Or caught a wavering crown-The manhood that hath tamely bent And fall'n beneath tyrannic sway-The balk'd resistance, that hath lent Its darkness to the day:-

But chiefly this it is that fills The swelling volume of his mind: The countless wrongs and cruelties That have oppress'd his kind. And viewing them, upon his brain His own hard struggles darkly throng; And as he feels their weight again, He also deems of wrong:

Wrong to hmself, and wrong to all Who bear the burthens he hath borne "A voke!" upstarting he exclaims, "And oh, how meekly worn!" But as he reads Life's riddle still, He feels, with sudden change of mood, The stern, the indomitable will, That never was subdued.

The will, not to destroy, but build! Not the blind Might, of old renown, Which took the piliars in its grasp, And shook the temple down But that whose patient energy Works ever upward, without rest, Until the pierced and parted sea Rolls from its coral breast.

In the dim firelight, for a while, His tall form moveth to-and-fro; Then by the couch of those he loves, He stops, and bendeth low. Oh, holy love! oh, blessed kiss! Ye ask not splendor-bide not pow'r-But in a humble home like this, Ye have your triumph hour!

He sleeps-but even on his dreams Obtrude the purpose of his soul; He wanders where the living streams Of Knowledge brightly roll: And where men win their own good ways. Not yield to doubt, or dark despair, In dreams his bounding spirit strays-In dreams he triumphs there.

With stronger arm, with mightier heart, Than he hath felt or known before, When comes the morrow's hour of toil, He'll leave his humble door, No wavering hence he'll know-no rest-Until the new-seen goal be won; But firm, and calm, and self possess'd.

Bear resolutely on And this it is that, year by year,

Through which nor faith nor hope grows less, Pursued, shall crown his high career

With honor and success This-this it is that marks the man! Dare thou, then, 'neath whose studious This lesson lies, rouse up at once, And on thyself rely!

Give to thy free soul freshest thought, And whatsoe'er it prompts thee do. That manfully, year in year out, With all thy might pursue What though thy name may not be heard Afar, or shouted through the town; Thou 'it win a higher meed of praise,

A worthier renown. Press on, then !- Earth has need of thee! The metal at the forge is red; The axe is rusting by the tree The grain hangs heavy in the head.

Heed not who works not-labor thou! Lay bravely hold, nor pause nor shrink! Life's Rubicon is here-and stand Not dubious on the brink!

Incidents of a Day among the Emigrants

rise 52°, wind East, blowing fresh; an weeping woman, and saw the preparation Indian was discovered last night by one of made for the butchery of the little boy .-the guard, lurking in the bushes, no doubt The instruments to be used were a common intending to steal some of our horses. He butcher knife, a carpenter's hand-saw, and ran off with great speed when the alarm a shoe-maker's awl to take up the arteries.

about five miles from our encampment we was in a state of purtrescence. He then were met by three men belonging to an em- made an incision just below the knee and igrant company which they had left last commenced sawing, but before he had comnight, about twenty-five or thirty miles in pleted the amputation of the bone, he conadvance. They were in search of a doc- cluded that the operation should be performtor. A boy eight or nine years of age had ed above the knee. During these demonhad his leg crushed by falling from the strations the boy never uttered a groan or tongue of a wagon and being run over by a complaint, but I saw from the change in its wheels, and besides, there were, in the his countenance, that he was dying. The company, a number of persons ill with fe- operator, without noticing this, proceeded to vers and other complaints.

and possessing from my former studies, and it was intended to sever it, so tight that it later experience, some pathological and an- cut through the skin into the flesh. The atomical knowledge, with such a knowledge knife and saw were then applied, and the of the pharmacopæia, and materia med- limb amputated. A few drops of blood tients are killed rather than cured, by the dead-his miseries were over!

in large quantities are often, I believe, fatal, a patient with more than a single dose.

can easily be imagined.

the sun oppressive, almost to suffocation. I friends. tance of one hundred and fifty yards.

that the accident had occurred the preceed bed very voluptuous. The wedding cake ers-that their lands, cattle, and moveables perished also at thirty-seven; Mozart earlier ing day. When I reached the tent of the was not frosted with sugar, nor illustrated were no longer their own, but were confis- These might have produced still greater of trough or plank box in which it had had been a guest. had remained, without any dressing of his across the plain, I could see from the light lantic. feel worms crawling in his leg! This, at the little boy, who I saw expire, to his last pure morals, and their exemplary piety. was not written till near his fiftieth year. first, she supposed to be absurd, but the boy resting place, in this desolate wilderness. The lands produced wheat and corn, pota- Sir Walter Scott was also upward of thirty ered that gangrene had taken place, and the those carrying them were performing, pro- things necessary to comfort. Their numer- Bachelor." limb of the child was awarming with mag- duced sensations of sadness and depression. ous flocks afforded the wool which was gots! They then immediately despatched While surveying this distant funeral scene, manufactured in the family for their cloththeir messenger for me. I made an ex- a man arrived from another encampment ing. They had no paper money, and lit- about the period of the battle of Actium amination of the fractured limb, and ascer. about a mile and a half distant, and informtained that what the mother had stated was ed me, that the wife of one of the emigrants change of commodities. So little contended delicacies consisted of peacocks, cranes of tured, and had never been bandaged, and there was in consequence of this event, great yers were needless; the wise and experi- tame fowls; they were also fond of fish. from neglect gangrene had supervened, and rejoicing. I could not but reflect upon the enced decided their small differences. They The reigning taste was for a profusion of was in a state of putrefaction. He was so day. A death and funeral, a wedding and a public acts, wrote their wills, and kept poswas stamped upon his countenance, and I a diameter of two miles, and within two for the execution of them. To requite these led the Trojan horse, in allusion to the four hours, much less survive an operation. these events had taken place would be de- twenty-seventh of the harvest for their sub- of all sorts were served up in pyramids, to amputate the limb would only hasten the boy's death and add to his pains while living, declining at the same time peremptoring, declining at the same time peremptoring, declining at the same time peremptoring dians were 18,000 in number. No want loss as bload as inoderate tables. Mark Antony provided eight boars for twelve guests, Caligula served up to his guests pearls of great value, dissolved in or exclusion of it from the hive, as in the investment of the dispersion, the Acadians were 18,000 in number. No want loss as bload as inoderate tables. Mark Antony provided eight boars of the dispersion, the Acadians were 18,000 in number. No want loss as bload as inoderate tables. Mark Antony provided eight boars of the dispersion, the Acadians were 18,000 in number. No want loss as bload as inoderate tables. Mark Antony provided eight boars of the dispersion, the Acadians were 18,000 in number. No want loss as bload as inoderate tables. Mark Antony provided eight boars of the dispersion, the Acadians were 18,000 in number. No want loss as bload as inoderate tables. Mark Antony provided eight boars of the dispersion of the unfortunate boy deceased! Such are the time of the dispersion, the Acadians were 18,000 in number. No want loss as bload as inoderate tables. Mark Antony provided eight boars of the unfortunate boy deceased! Such are the time of the dispersion of the unfortunate boy deceased! Such are the first the dispersion of the unfortunate boy deceased! Such are the limb want as inoderate table as bload as inod less and barbarous, under the circumstances. She implored me with tears and moans, not thus to give up her child without an effort. I told her again that all efforts to save him Oh! what a host, what an infinite variety. would be useless, and only add to the anguish of which he was now dying.

But this could not satisfy a mother's affection; she could not thus yield her offspring to the cold embrace of death, and a tomb in the wilderness. A Canadian Frenchman, who belonged to this emigrating party was present, and stated that he had former. ly been an assistant to a surgeon in some hospital, and had seen many operations of this nature performed, and that he would amputate the child's limb, if I declined doing it, and the mother desired it. I could not suppress an involuntary shudder when I Sunday, June 14. Thermometer at sun- heard this proposition, -- the consent of the The man commenced by gashing the flesh We resumed our march at the usual hour; to the bone around the calf of the leg, which sever the leg above the knee; a cord was There being no physician in our party, drawn around the limb, above the spot where

ica, as to be fully sensible that many pa- only, oozed from the stump; the child was injudicious use of medicine, I had consent. The scene of weeping and distress which ed on several occasions, when persons be- succeeded this tragedy cannot be described. When some vile dun with his little bill is vexing longing to our company, were siezed with The mother was frantic, and the brothers sickness, to give them such advice and to and sisters of the deceased boy, were infecprescribe and administer such medicines as ted by the intense grief of their parent .--I thought would be beneficial. I informed From this harrowing spectacle, I was called the patients in all cases that I was no "doc. to visit the father of the dead child who was tor," but acted rather in the character of lying prostrate in his tent, incapable of mothe "good Samaritan." By using this ving a limb, with an inflammatory rheumaphrase, I would not be understood as assu- tism, produced, as I supposed from his stateming to myself the merits and virtues of ment, by wading streams and exposure to the individual, who under that name has rains, during the commencement of the jourbeen rendered forever memorable and il- ney, while under the influence of large doses lustrious for his humanity, by the impres of calomel. He was suffering from violent sive parable of our Savior. In all cases of pain in all of his bones, which added to his sickness in our party when I was called, I mental affliction from the death of his child, have the satisfaction of knowing that no seemed to overwhelm him. He told me that one died. This I do not attribute to any he had been unable to walk or sit upright medical skill or science of my own, but to for four weeks. He begged that I would the fact, that medicines were exhibited in prescribe something for his relief. I comsmall quantities, and such as would not forted him with all the encouragement in crush the recuperative powers and sanative reference to his case, that I could conscienimpulses of nature. On this long and toil- tiously give, and left some medicines, ensome journey, during which it is impossible joining him, however, not to deviate the thouto suspend the march for any length of time, sandth part of a scruple from my directions, world of imagination and feeling. They in-

LITERARY EXAMINER. sult in death. The fatigues of the journey they would food, under the delusion that are as great as any ordinary constitution can large quantities will more speedily and ef. The Subject of Mr. Longfellow's New Poem. bear, and the relaxing and debilitating ef- fectually produce a cure. The reverse is the fects of medicines injudiciously prescribed fact, and it is sometimes dangerous to trust

when the patient would otherwise recover. From this family, I was called to visit a derived from the very foundation of the nar-It so turned out that I had acquired the lady, the wife of one of the emigrants who rative-the simple dignity and earnestness I doubted if I could be of any service to and give her rest. This I communicated to such will be glad to see it in a few words, those who were suffering. They stated in her husband, and left such medicines, and condensed from the best authority on the they would not be satisfied unless I accom- thought would be the most useful in her case. accuracy of Mr. Longfellow's picture enpanied them in all haste to their encamp. A young man applied to me for relief, who, hances its beauty. The fact, as given by ment. I finally consented to their urgent after I had examined hira, I believed to be Haliburton in his history of Nova Scotia, demands, feeling desirous of alleviating as laboring under a disease of the heart. 1 is, in brief, as follows: far as I could, the miseries of the sick and told him that I could do nothing for him. far as I could, the miseries of the sick and told him that I could do nothing for him. Some dispute existing between the Endisabled, which here are more dreadful than That the journey might effect his cure, but glish and the French, respecting the territo-Making my arrangements as soon as I have any other than an injurious effect. Hudson's Bay, and the province of Acadie,

could, I mounted the horse, which had been After visiting some four or five other per- since called Novia Scotia, to settle the brought for my conveyance-one of those sons more or less indisposed and prescribing matter, were ceded to Great Britain, in happy people. When the traveller conhard trotters whose unclastic gait is pain- for them, by invitation of Col. Thornton, 1713. fully fatiguing to the rider. You are I walked from this encampment to his, about Acadie was inhabited by an excellent obliged to protect yourself from the con-cussion caused by the contact of his feet will be recollected, was a member of the ple found their country yielded to England, the ruins of their cottages, or muses among with the earth, by springing from the saddle Oregon party, which separated from us about and themselves no longer subjects of the their graves, his imagination goes back to a at each stride. We crossed in a few miles two weeks since. In crossing the Platte French king, they were grieved to be forced scene of rural felicity, and purity seldom we must, however, remember that the rota a small branch shaded by some oak trees. bottom to his encampment, we forded two to acknowledge another master. They seen in the world, and his heart melts at ry motion of the blast would contribute in cool water. There was, however, such a river. Their waters are brackish and bit- hostile to each other, and they dreaded to be dians." multitude of musquitoes and gnats surround. ter with saline and alkaline impregnation. compelled, some time or other, to take up ing it, that we had but little enjoyment in its On our arrival at Col. T's. camp, my old arms against Frenchmen; they, therefore, generous supply of refreshing waters. The acquaintances and late fellow travellers were entreated the English that they might never air is, in places, filled with these trouble- rejoiced to see me. They evinced their plea- be forced to so painful a service, and might some insects, and the venom of their bite sure by many kind and cordial manifesta- be excused from taking the oath of alleis frequently seriously afflictive. At the tions. Mrs. Thornton a lady of education giance. spring above alluded to, the trail recedes and polished manners, received me in her This request received no special attention,

and the debris below was of the same com- which was to take place in the encampment. the Canadian French, their active enemies. position. I shot, with my pistol, while ri- The name of the bridegroom I did not learn, On account of this presumed danger, withding this morning, an antelope, at a dis- but the bride was a Miss Lard, a very pretty out the least alleged provocation, or the other than that which has above been sta- nor very numerous, nor were the ornaments to assemble in a certain district, and being strength of their genius was over. Raphael, ted. I supposed as a matter of course, of the apartment very gorgeous, or the bridal collected, were informed they were prison- lafter filling the world with divine beauty, longed, I found him stretched out upon a of confectioners in the "settlements," but what they could convey away, but must forty-eight before he "gave the world assubench made of planks, ready for the opera- cake was handed round to the whole party immediately quit the province.

so informed the mother, stating to her that serted and unmarked, except by the grave sistence.

The Blessings of Chloroform.

AIR-"Kun, Neighbors, Run." 4c. Rapt Imagination in her transports warm, Pictures of blessings conferred upon society By the new discovery of chloroform! Applications, amputations, denudations, per-

Utterly divested of all disagreeable sensations : Like your cont-tail in a crowd-some clever cut-purse stealing it-

Arms and legs are now whipped off without our ever feeling it. Take but a sniff at this essence anæsthetical,

plunge. Then you may be pinched and puncturea, bumped and thumped, and whacked about,

Scotched, and scored, and lacerated, cauterized, and hacked about;

Flayed alive, unconscious of a feeling of unes

Celsus will witness our deft chirurgeons prese Manage operations as he said they should Doing them "safely, and speedily, and please antly."

Just as if the body were a log of wood-

Teeth, instead of being drawn with agonic immeasurable. Now will be extracted with sensations rather pleasurable; Chloroform will render quite agreeable the part-

ing with Any useless member that a patient has been smarting with Then of what vast, of what wonderful utility,

Viewed in its relation to domestic bliss, Since, in a trice, it can calm irritability, Surely such a substance will be found as this Scolding wife and squalling infant-petulance and fretfulness; Lulling, with its magic power, instanter, in for

Peace in private families securing, and in popu-Nurseries, whene'er their little inmates prove

When the tax-collector's knock assails your When aught is troubling, annoying, or perplex

Do not rage and fame and fret, behaving with Don't indulge in conduct and in language rep-

Spuff a little chloroform, be prudent, and in-There are in certain heads a kind of

are, the consequences most frequently must re- journey, is frequently, to devour medicine as wish to see .- Ochlenschlager.

From the Union Magazine for Feb. 1848.

SY EVELINA R.

So much of the charm of Evangeline undeserved reputation of being a great "doc- had been ill for several weeks, of an inter- of the characters, and the deep religious tor," in several of the emigrant companies mittent fever. She had taken large quantone of the interest, that we are surprised ty to the English, and his sufferings on that in advance of us and in our rear, and the tities of medicine, and her strength and con- Mr. Longfellow did not in a note, or else- account, deserved favor, but he found none three men, above noticed, who had met us, stitution appeared to be so much exhausted, where, give his readers the historical fact Le Blanc had twenty children, and about had come for me. I told them when they that I had no hopes of her recovery, unless which inspired him with so exquisite an one hundred and fifty grand-children. applied to me that I was not a physician, the company to which she belonged could ideal picture. There are many, doubtless, that I had no surgical instruments and that suspend their march for a week or more, who have never read the cruel story, and and scattered in different provinces. The reply that they had heard of me; and that gave such advice in regard to nursing, as I subject. To our thinking, the historical of their children. Love for those that were

that no medicine which I possessed would rial limits of both parties, the region about

young lady, who I doubt not will be the least show of justice, they took upon them- productions have sprung from the ripeness After a most fatiguing and exhausting ride, ancestress of future statesmen and heroes on selves to drive out of their possessions, this of years. Chatterton wrote all his beautiwe reached the encampment to which I the shores of the Pacific. The wedding peaceable, prosperous, and unoffending peo- ful things, exhausted all hopes of life, and

linen loosely about the leg, and made a sort first wedding on the journey, at which I Continent-to Louisiana, to French Guiana rious John!

the innocent liberty of neutrality.

to inflict pain. His first measure, on land- Roman furniture in their houses correspond-And though tender as a chick—a Sybarite for several hundreds of the most considerable Pliny states that in his time more money to visit their wretched families, and to look, bart's Lectures on Ancient Commerce. for the last time, upon their beautiful fields. and their loved and lost homes."

These unhappy men bore their misforamong people whose customs, lauguage, dear and sacred.

On the 16th of September, the prisoners men, one hundred and sixty in number, They refused to do this, unless their fami-The road from the chapel to the shore,

so unmercifully torn from them. Some of cation .- Channing. the latter broke out into bitter lamentations: When, in short, you're plauged with any others prayed aloud; and another portion sang mournful hymns, as they took their appear in public, he took much pains about of innocence. When I married her she way to the ships. The seniors formed his dress, and latterly he arranged his flan- was a truly virtuous novice, and very sub- are less liable to be injured by insects. Take the matter quietly with coolness and pla- another detachment, and their departure oc. nels in graceful folds. It need not then missive. Josephine would sacrifice millions casioned a similar scene of distress. Other detract from our respect for Erskine, that upon her toilet and in her liberalities .vessels arrived, and their wives and children on all occasions he desired to look smart, Maria Louisa, on the contrary, economised followed. Their dwellings were burnt be and that when he went down into the coun- what I gave her, and I was obliged to scold in this country, is equal to 10,220,000, cords fore their eyes, and the work of destruction try on special retainers he anxiously had her in order to induce her to make her exwas complete. Eighteen thousand souls recourse to all manner of innocent little ar- penditure consistent with her rank. Josephwere cast forth upon the pitiless world. De. tifices to aid his purposes. He examined ine was devoted to me; she loved me tentablished error, against which reason has no solate and depopulated was the beautiful the court the night before the trial in order derly-no one ever had a preferance to me weapons. There are more of these asser. tract they had occupied : their homes lay to select the most advantageous place for in her heart. I uniformly held the first tions current than one would believe. Men smoking in ruins; the cattle, abandoned by addressing the jury. On the cause being place-her children the next. And she are very fond of proving their steadfast adher protectors, assembled about the forsak. called the crowded audience were perhaps was right, for she was the being whom I herence to nonsense.—Von Knebel. en dwelling places, anxiously seeking their kept waiting a few minutes before the cele- most loved, and the remembrance of her is The plays of natural lively children are faithful watch-dogs howled for the hands when, at length, he gratified their impatient lon's St. Helena. the infancy of art. Children live in the that had fed, and the roefs that had sheltered curiosity, a particular nice wig and a pair

named Rene Le Blanc. He loved the English. On one occasion, the Indians would have persuaded him to assist them, in an attempt upon the English. He refused, and the Indians, in resentment, made him pris-

oner, and detained him four years. At the time of the expulsion, Le Blanc was living at an advanced age. His fideli These were embarked in different vessels, unfortunate old man was set ashore in New York, with his wife, and the two youngest scattered, led him from one strange city to another. He reached Philadelphia. There he found three of his children, and there, despairing to recover the rest, in penury and sorrow, he sank into his grave. "It may be questioned," says a writer, in the North American Review, "if the history of the world exhibits a more heart-rending incident than the exile of this amiable and untemplates the noble dykes reared by their industry : while he walks beneath the shade

Precocity of Intellect.

Having watched the growth of the young mind a good deal, I am less and less in love by gyration the sea-water in their course. with precocity, which, indeed, is often a of a very fine, but very weak nervous organpassed were composed of calcareous rock, evening, I was invited to attend a wedding ous to their interests by taking part with of imagination, is very striking. The tu-sea-water spray; indeed the trees appeared, multuous heat of youth has certainly given birth to many of the noblest things in music, painting and poetry; but no less fine had been called, about 5 o'clock P. M. ceremonies were performed by the Rev. The man who had been sent for me, had given no description of the case of fracture, her father. The candles were not of wax fate. At harvest time they were ordered the rectangle saw nothing better than death at the early which was to be used for The Acadians had no warning of their their thirty-seventh year, and I think the History of Barbadoes. saw nothing better than death at the early which was to be used for domestic purposes unfortunate family to which the boy be- with matrimonial devices after the manner cated by government—that they might take works. On the other hand, Handel, was rance of a man." Dryden came up to Lontion which they expected I would perform. present. There was no music or dancing In one single district, two hundred and don from the provinces, dressed in Norwich which, stretching down to the roadside, was I soon learned from the mother that the acon the occasion. The company separated fifty-five houses, as many barns, eleven drugget, somewhat above the age of thirty, filled with flowers, especially roses. The cident occasioning the fracture had occurred soon after the ceremony was performed, mills, and one church, were destroyed. and did not then even know that he could cottage was built very substantially, though nine days previously. That a person pro-fessing to be a "coctor" had wrapped some their connubial felicities. This was the in South America, and to distant places in his Comus at twenty-six; but blind, and been confined. In this condition the child After we left the bridal tent, in looking the, then, British Provinces on the At- "fallen on evil days and evil tongues," he was upward of fifty when he began his great much larger than the latter, the one belongwounded limb, until last night when he call of the torches and lanterns, the funeral pro- These people had been remarkable for work. Cowper knew not his own might ing to the room of the building, the other to ed to his mother and told her that he could cession, that was conveying the corpse of their industry, their skilful husbandry, their till he was far beyond thirty, and his Task what might be called the chief bed-room; insisting, an examination of the wound for The faint glimmer of these lights, with a toes and flax, abundantly. Their houses before he published his Minstrelsy, and all the first time was made, and it was discov. knowledge of the melancholy duties which were convenient, and furnished with all his greatness was yet to come .- Aird's "Old stood an elm-tree, its trunk completely cov-

correct. The limb had been badly frac. had just been safely delivered of a son, and tion arose among them, that courts and law. Malta, nightingales, venison, and wild and the child's leg from his foot to his knee singular concurrence of the events of the were Catholics; the priests drew up their provisions; whole wild boars were served up, filled with various small animals and much enfeebled by his sufferings, that death birth had occurred in this wilderness, within session of the documents, until death called birds of different kinds. This dish was calwas satisfied that he could not live twenty hours' time; and to-morrow the places where services, the inhabitants allowed them one horse filled with soldiers. Fowls and game piled up in dishes as broad as moderate taand the prosperous cheerfully supported vinegar. Lucullus had a particular name stances of carcases of intruders, which, if good. Place a hoop on the floor of a room, and those. These unfortunate people were the for each apartment, and a certain scale of they cannot drag away, they cover up and within the circumference of the hoop, place a they cannot drag away, they cover up and quantity of eggs, every other day drag the victims of their own integrity. Had they taken the oath which demanded of them to pey agreed to take supper with him, providviolate the best affections, they might have ed he would not order his servants to pre-retained their houses, their fields, and their pare anything extraordinary. He directed of so liquid and adhesive a thing as honor. retained their houses, their fields, and their pare anything extraordinary. He directed of so liquid and adhesive a thing as honey, flocks. Their good feelings demanded only the servants to prepare the supper in the from which they issue forth to their work as a few times somewhat gently, as well as just room of Apollo. His friends were surprised if they had had nothing to do with it; their running the hand over them once a week, and In September, 1755, Colonel Winslow, at the magnificence of the entertainment. an officer, usually resident at Marshfield, He then informed them that when he men-Plymouth county, Massachusetts, was sent tioned the name of the room, the servants make their apartments, and which is used by every other day. The eggs may be bought as with the King's Commission, to demolish knew the scale of expense. Whenever he mankind for none but patrician or other early as August.—Gard. Chron. the property of the neutrals, and to expel supped in the room of Apollo, the supper choice purposes; their orderly policy; their them, without exception, from the province. always cost £1,250. He was equally sump- delight in sunshine; their attention to one effect will be the same, whether the starch be Dropped upon a handkerchief, or bit of sponge, Colonel Winslow deeply regretted that he toous in his dress. A Roman Prætor, who another; their apparent indifference to every. In heater the starch will And on your eyelids 't will clap a seal hermetishould be employed in this cruel service. was to give games to the public, requesting thing purely regarding themselves, apart a little water, to dip the linen in it, clapping it He knew, so he said, that they were of to borrow one hundred purple robes for the from the common good !- Leigh Hunt's with the hands, and then apply the hot from actors, Lucullus replied that he could lend Jar of Honey. was disagreeable to his make and temper" him two hundred it he wanted them. The ing at St. Pre, was to make prisoners of ed with their profuseness in other respects. of the men of the settlement. "In conse- was often given for a table, than the amount quence of their earnest entreaties, the prist of all the treasures found in Carthage when ed for the most part with low but thick cess. oners were permitted, ten at once, to return it was conquered by the Romans.—Gil-

The multitude think that to educate tune with firmness, until they were ordered child, is to crowd into his mind a given on board the transport ship, to be dispersed amount of knowledge; to load the memory with words. No wonder that they think and religion, were opposed to all they held everybody fit to teach. The true end of education is to unfold and direct aright our whole nature. Its office is to call forth powwere drawn up six deep; and the young ers of thought, affection, will, and outward actions, powers to observe, to reason, to were ordered to go on board the vessels. judge, to contrive-power to adopt good counsels, and to pursue them, to govern ourlies might be permitted to accompany them. selves and influence others, to gain and This was denied, and the soldiers were or spread happiness. The intellect was creadered to do their duty. The wretched Aca ted not to receive passively a few words, dians no longer resisted, but marched from dates and facts, but to be active for the actual dates and facts, but to be active for the acquisition of truth. Education should inspire a profound love of truth, and teach the projust one mile in length, was crowded with cess of investigation. A sound logic, by women and children, who, on their knees, which we mean the science and art which and with eyes and hands raised to Heaven, instructs us in the true laws of reasoning and entreated blessings on their young friends, evidence, is an essential part of a good edu-

Erskine and Effect. When the great Lord Chatham was to ness. Maria Louisa had all the timidity large doses of exhausting medicine should unless he wished to die at once. The propensity of those afflicted by disease, on this form they please, and see in it whatever they exhibit the sufferings of these refugees.— costume of the barrister of the circuit.— them. There was among them a notary-public, Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors. Knebel.

Leve. I fear thee not-1 fear thee not, Though young and fair thou art, By my beloved one's heart : That guarded palace mocks thy siege, Its gate thou canst not win: Roam, sighing, round the murble walls, Nor hope to enter in. I know that thou art beautiful,

But I am well content; No beauty now hath charms for him-He swore it when he went. Let welcome in its softest tones, Its secret passion tell; Thy welcome never shall efface The sound of my farewell!

So spake a lady sitting lone Upon the sea's wild shore, Whose gloomy waste of crested waves Her dark eye travelled o'er: She spake it with a steadfast trust, (Oh, trust that vain must prove;) She spake it with a curling lip, In proud triumphant love !

Wo's me ! at that same sunset hour, On the far distant land, Her lover sate and heard the lute, Touched by a gentle hand; There, listening with a loving gaze, His vows of yore forgot, His heart withdrew itself from hers, But the lady knew it not.

Sea Spray at the Hill Tops.

The height to which the foam of the sea is carried during a hurricane is astonishing In the bank of this we found a spring of or three small streams flowing into the main knew that the French and English were the sudden and dreadful fate of the Aca- some measure towards this. It cannot be supposed that the gyrations act only on the surface of the water; they ascend following their rotary motion, and no doubt carry Love demands little else than the power to During the severe gale which touched Tormere manifestation of disease—the disease tola in 1831, I was residing with the late President Donevan at St. Barnard's, a hill, ization. Your young Rosciuses, and all the summit of which is about 1,000 feet lieved warm springs to be fed by the hor from the river, and runs along under the tent as she would have done in her parlor but, for a time, a kind forbearance was exbluffs, which, to-day, seemed to shut from at home. I was most hospitably and agree- ercised towards them. After a period of the feeblest of common-place. There is no er, is at an elevation of 920 feet. The day us every breath of air, rendering the heat of ably entertained, by these my respected forty years, the English government came law, however, precise and absolute in the after the gale the leaves of the trees and to the conclusion that these neutral French, matter. The difference of age at which plants, in the garden, which had remained observed that some of the bluffs which we Between eight and nine o'clock in the as they were called, might become danger- men attain maturity of intellect, and even became black from the contact with the endure the wear and tear of life.—Rahel

> Love one human being purely and warm-"As when Heaven fire ly, and you will love all .- Richter. Has scattered the forest oaks, or mountain He who can implant courage in the hu With singed top their stately growth, though man soul is its best physician .- Von Kne

bare, Stands on the blasted heath :" and the rain-water in the cistern and vats, was rendered brackish .--- Schomburgh's

That is the best government which teach A Cottage of the Old English Kind. es us to govern ourselves .-- Goethe.

It was most snug in winter, and in sum-Merry England Once : mer very beautiful; glistening, as then it did, Oh England! "Merry England," styled of yore! Where is thy mirth? Thy jocund laughter in all its fragrant loveliness of jessamine, honevsuckle, and sweetbriar. There, also, The sweat of labor on the brow of care stood a beehive, in the centre of the garden, Makes a mute answer-driven from every door The may-pole cheers the village green no more, Nor harvest-home, nor Christin The tired mechanic at his lecture sighs, And of the learned, which, with all his le Taylor's Eve of the Conquest shaped panes one above another, the former Close behind, and somewhat to the left. ered with ivy; and so effectually sheltering birds. I accordingly tried the plan, and find the cottage, and otherwise so materially that no bird, not even the most fool hardy of contributing to its snug, picturesque appear-

"So (Elegantly) Work the Honey Bees."

The Plants of South Africa.

tries .- Bunbury's Residence at the Cape.

Bonaparte's Opinion of his Two Wives.

We travelled from Uitenhage north-east-

AGRICULTURAL. To KEEP BIRDS FROM FRUIT. &c .- The folowing plan, which I discovered by accident, is, what might be called the chief bed-room; I think, perfectly efficacious. One of my ser-for there were three little dormitories—two vants having by chance broken a looking glass, being small, and at the back of the cottage. it occurred to me that the broken pieces sus

pended by a string, so as to turn freely in every direction, would give the appearance of some-thing moving about, which would alarm the them (a nest of newly-fledged sparrows,) dare come near. They had attacked my Peas. On ance, that there could be little doubt of the

suspending a few bits of the looking glass tree's having reached its maturity before amongst them, the marauders left the there was any such structure for it to grace The tomtits attacked my Seckel pears (which and protect. Reside this tree was a wicket, by which was entered a little slip of ground, half garden and half orchard.—

Warren's Now and Then. these away, and not a grape was touched afterwards. I have before tried many plans, but Did any one ever sufficiently admire the never found any so effectual as the above-

Female Education.

A large class has sprung up in the com-

munity who decry exalted scholarship, and

who advocate doctrines which strike to the

very foundation of social existence. This

class would suffer the common school to

exist, but would break down the university.

In their ideas of female education, they pro-

bably agree with the Earl of Pembroke.

who despoiled the Abbess of Wilton Abbey

of her property, and who said to her-"Go

spin, you jade! go spin." They have no idea that the female mind should step out of

the uniform dead level, and think it of vastly

more consequence to woman to understand

how to make apple tarts, brown bread, mend

old coats, and set the table genteely for

dinner, than it is to enlighten her under

standing. But these views are not new.

Mrs. Malaprop, in the comedy of the Rivals.

advances precisely similar notions. Mrs

Malaprop would have made a most excel

lent presiding genius over a modern board-ing-school; and her daughter, instructed as

she desired she should be, a capital foreman

of the Grand Jury, which, recently in the

Athens of America, located Mexico in South

America. The temple of learning should

be shut to women, as was the tample of Hercules at Rome, which was forbidden to

both women and pigs .- P. W. Chandler

Authorship is, according to the spirit in

which it is pursued, an infamy, a pastine, a

day-labor, a handicrast, an art, a science, a

Friendship requires actions: love requires

Origen says that his contemporaries be-

In a sound sleep the soul goes home to

It is indifferent in what condition we are

we are not in that we wish for .- Rahel

recruit her strength, which could not else

not so much proofs, as expressions of love

feel and to requite love .- Richter

virtue .- A. W. Schlegel.

entire elegance of the habits and pursuits of To PRESERVE EGGS .- I knew a very experibees? their extraction of nothing but the enced and attentive housekeeper, who had s quintessence of the flowers: their preference long shelf with some 20 or 30 dozen holes into combination with honey-making of the elethe eggs remain fresh as before. A fourth way (a wholesale way) would be to pack a quantity in a small tub, and turn the tub upside down STARCHING LINEN .- In starching linen, the

while the linen is still moist. By this means, the grains of starch will burst from the action of the heat of the iron, its membranes will expand as they combine with a portion of the water that is present, its soluble matter will be ward to Addo Drift on the Sunday river, partly dissolved in the rest of the water, and twenty-five miles over a hilly country, cover. the linen will be starched and dried by one pro

"bush;" the soil a hard clay. Though the STREP FOR INDIAN CORN .- Take I pound of general appearance of this kind of country salpetre (nitrate of potash,) and dissolve in quarts of water; and 2 pounds of copperas (sulis in some degree monotonous, yet its rich phate of iron,) may be dissolved in 5 or 6 quarts and singular vegetation is very attractive to of water. Let your seed corn soak in the mixthe eye of a naturalist. The strange, stiff, ture from 24 to 36 hours before planting, and it gaunt forms of the leafless euphorbias, will not only be less liable to the attacks of birds which suggest the idea of some monstrous earlier start and be more vigorous in their and worms, but the young plants will take an Indian idols; the aloes, with their spear-like growth

leaves and tall scarlet spikes; the pale green LIVE APPLE TREE POSTS .- The Massachuseits foliage of the spekboom (portulacaria Afra,) Ploughman suggests that apple trees be planted about ten feet apart, on a line where it is desired which is said to be the favorite food of the to construct a permanent fence. In the course elephant; the crassulas, covered with milkof ten or twelve years they would be large enough white blossoms; the cotyledon, with is bluish leaves and bright red flowers; the scarlet or chestnut rails, which, it is thought would last geraniums peeping from amidst the other more than fifty years. In the mean time, these "living fence posts" would occasionally bear a crop of apples, and thus become profitable in shrubs-altogether form a combination extremely interesting to a botanical eve, and which must strike every traveller of ordinary

PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE CATAWBA GRAPE habits of observation by its dissimilarity to VINE .- The original vine of this variety is said anything that is to be seen in other counto have been procured from the banks of the Catawba River, and planted in the garden of the late Mr. Schell, of Clarksburg, in Mary and, and has been known to bear nearly eight bushels of grapes in a single year.

Their characters were diametrically op-To PROMOTE THE VEGETATION OF OLD SEEDS. posite. Never were there two women less like each other. Josephine had grace, an mixed with seeds, when sown, in sufficient irresistible seduction, an unreserved devoted- quantity to give them the appearance of being med over, will cause them to germinate quick er and stronger, more especially in the case of

CONSUMPTION OF WOOD IN THE U. STATES. According to the careful calculation of a skilful engineer, the present demand for wood, as fuel,

KEEPING ICE UNDER STRAW .- It is stated that ice will keep very well, closely packed on ground sloping each way, and covered three or four

feet thick with straw. FROST BITES should be rubbed with cold flan-

nel or fine snow, avoiding the fire, or even a hot room. - American Agriculturist. If you would keep your hands from chap-ping during the winter, wash them as often as

you please, but rub them "bright dry" each time; don't leave a particle of moisture for the cold air to act upon.

A towel dipped in hot water and applied to the part affected, will, it is said, afford an effec-tive and immediate relief to the painful con-traction of the muscles called the cramp.